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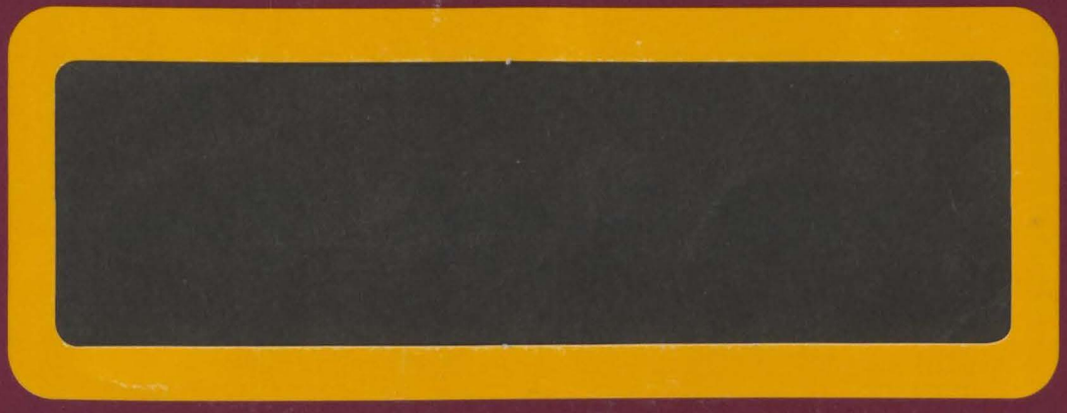

TECHNICAL REPORT 97-6

March 18, 1997

1996 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY:

RESULTS AND TECHNICAL REPORT

prepared by: Rossana Armson
Director

Minnesota Center for Survey Research
University of Minnesota
2331 University Avenue S.E., Suite 141
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414
(612) 627-4282

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I gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the 28 interviewers and three data coders who spent numerous hours producing the data for this study. In addition, my thanks are extended to the staff of the 1996 Twin Cities Area Survey, whose responsibilities were:

Data Collection Manager	Pamela Schomaker
Shift Supervisors	Jason Chinander Sheila Hoeck Jason Krogseng Nathan Nolan Cale Schultz Jessica Steeno Greta Williams
Data Manager	Deb Rodi

I anticipate that the use of this data will justify the effort that was spent to collect the information.

Rossana Armson, Director
Minnesota Center for Survey Research
University of Minnesota

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1996 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY

CHAPTER 1

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The 1996 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS'96) was the fourteenth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from November 1996 to February 1997 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. The eight topics in the survey were quality of life, transportation, acceptable behavior, employment, government, environment, Hennepin County government, and the court system. A total of 803 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS'96. The overall response rate was 70%. This compares well with other omnibus social surveys which generally have response rates of 70% to 75%.

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. Selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included.

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS'96 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the data file weighted only by county, or to individuals, using the data file weighted by both county and number of adults as the source of the percentages. The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the computer data file weighted by both county and number of adults and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals.

There is a 95% chance or better that if all households in the Twin Cities metropolitan area were surveyed, the results would not differ from the TCAS'96 findings by more than 3.5 percentage points.

OBJECTIVES

The Twin Cities Area Survey has four basic objectives. The first and most important of these is to get useful and technically sound information on the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of metropolitan area residents for researchers and public policy decision-makers. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. Such information is potentially relevant to a multitude of needs, including market analysis, needs assessment, project evaluation, and organizational planning.

The second objective is to develop an ongoing social monitoring capability for the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Because the survey has been an annual event since 1982, it provides the means to maintain an updated metropolitan area database and to monitor change in this database over the course of time.

The third objective is to provide students at the University of Minnesota with an opportunity to participate in a professional survey operation. This training experience greatly enhances the methodological skills of such students, which also enlarges and enriches the pool of social researchers ultimately available to other projects in the community.

The fourth objective is to develop and refine methods for conducting social surveys. The most advanced methods and techniques are utilized in MCSR surveys, but attention is given to explorations that improve upon existing research methods.

SURVEY TOPICS AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The eight topics in the survey were quality of life, transportation, acceptable behavior, employment, government, environment, Hennepin County government, and the court system.

1) **Quality of Life** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities area as a place to live, the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today, whether the quality of life in the Twin Cities area has changed over the past year or two, in what ways it has gotten better or worse, and what things government should do to address problems. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

2) Questions about **Transportation** included the importance of a regional transit or bus system in maintaining a high quality of life, awareness that there are several publicly supported transit companies, the importance of service inter-connections between these transit companies, awareness and use of the Minnesota Rideshare service and the Transit Information Center, and use of the regional public transit or bus system in the last twelve months. These questions were also funded by the Metropolitan Council.

3) The questions about **Acceptable Behavior** asked whether the following actions are EVER acceptable: for a parent to SPANK a child, for a parent to HIT a child other than spanking, for a man to hit his wife to make a point, for a man to verbally threaten or intimidate his wife to make a point, for kids in high school to hit each other in a fight, for people to hit each other at work, for a supervisor to verbally threaten or intimidate an employee at work, or for athletes to fight during a team competition. Funding for these questions was provided by the Ramsey County Department of Public Health.

4) After answering routine questions about **Employment**, individuals who had a paying job during the previous week were asked how far they usually travel one-way to get to their normal workplace, and how many minutes it takes to get to their normal workplace. Respondents who reported that they work at home some days INSTEAD of commuting to their normal workplace were asked how many days each week they work at home, why they work at home, and whether they use any computer equipment when they work at home. Respondents who reported that they work at a satelite location some days INSTEAD of commuting to their normal workplace were asked a similar series of follow-up questions. Finally, those who did NOT currently work at home or at a satellite location were asked if they had done so at any time in the last FIVE YEARS, why they were NO LONGER working from home or at a satellite work location, and whether they would LIKE to do so instead of commuting to their normal workplace. These questions about tele-commuting were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

5) Questions about **Government** asked whether the respondent had heard of the Metropolitan Council, whether the respondent was aware that the Metropolitan Council was the government unit that provides nine specified regional services, an evaluation of the job the Council is doing in addressing and resolving regional issues, and the respondent's liklihood of using the Internet to get information on four specified topics. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

6) **Environment** questions first asked people to prioritize their concerns about environmental protection in the Twin Cities, and then asked detailed questions about the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Division. These questions were also funded by the Metropolitan Council.

7) **Hennepin County Government** questions asked whether the respondent was aware that Hennepin County is the government unit that provides twelve specified services, where they most often get their information about the county's government programs and services, the manner in which they would prefer to learn more about services that Hennepin County provides to county residents, whether they have ever seen the Hennepin County Board on cable TV or heard them on the radio, and the respondent's likelihood of using the Internet to get information about Hennepin County or their County Commissioner.

Respondents were then asked for their level of agreement with six statements about county government. The last questions in the section asked whether Hennepin County should build a new jail for people who have been arrested and are awaiting court appearances or whether the County should develop other alternatives, and willingness to pay additional taxes to pay for the cost of BUILDING a new jail. These questions were asked of Hennepin County residents only and were funded by Hennepin County Public Affairs.

8) Questions about the **Court System** asked whether the respondent had ever represented him/herself in a court process, why s/he represented him/herself, liklihood of representing yourself in a court process in the future, and what resources would be used to learn what you need to do. These questions were asked of Hennepin County residents only and were funded by the Fourth Judicial District Court Administration.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. The random digit telephone sample was acquired from Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut. Known business telephone numbers were excluded from this sample. In addition, the selected random digit telephone numbers were screened for disconnects, by using a computerized dialing protocol which does not make the telephone ring, but which can detect a unique dial tone that is emitted by some disconnected numbers. Evidence of the integrity of the sampling frame and the survey procedures is given in a later section of this chapter (Evaluation of the Sample).

Selection of respondents occurred in two stages: first a household was randomly selected, and then a person was randomly selected for interviewing from within the household. The selection of a person within the household was done using the Most Recent Birthday Selection Method, a sample of which appears in the introduction (See Appendix E: Administrative Forms). These selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included.

INTERVIEWING

The 1996 Twin Cities Area Survey was the fourteenth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from November 26, 1996 to February 26, 1997 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) at the University of Minnesota. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was used for this project.

Interviewers were students at the University of Minnesota. They were trained for this task and were supervised in their work.

Training of Interviewers

Training of interviewers was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, new interviewers were required to attend an initial training session during which they were given basic instruction in survey interviewing. The second phase occurred when interviewers attended a training session which covered survey procedures and policies for this project and provided hands-on experience with the CATI survey instrument. For the final phase of training, before beginning the actual telephone survey, each interviewer had a practice session with a supervisor or other MCSR staff member, followed by a fully-monitored pilot interview with a randomly selected respondent.

All interviewers were required to sign a statement of professional ethics, which contained explicit guidelines about appropriate interviewing behavior and the confidentiality of all respondent information. A copy of this statement is included in Appendix E.

Twenty eight interviewers collected data for this survey. All of them had worked on at least one other telephone survey at MCSR before their involvement in this project.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews

This project used the Ci3 System for computer interviewing from Sawtooth Software. Data were available immediately using CATI, with minimal editing.

To conduct interviews using CATI, each interviewer uses a microcomputer, which displays questions on the computer screen in the proper order. The interviewer wears a headset and has both hands free for entering responses into the computer via the keyboard. Responses are entered as numbers, such as "1" for yes and "2" for no.

CATI also allows the computer to present specified questions in random order. This is particularly useful when asking respondents about a series of items with the same response categories. Randomization in CATI is governed by respondent number. The following survey questions were randomized:

> Acceptable Behavior (QC1a to QC1h),
> Government (QE1a-1 to QE1a-9) and (QE2a-1 to QE2a-4), and
> Hennepin County Government (QG1a to QG11 and QG8a to QG8f).

Supervision

Shifts were managed by a supervisor whose responsibilities included distributing new phone numbers and scheduled appointments, supervising interviewers at work, and monitoring interviews.

Operations

The interviews were conducted by telephone from a central phone bank, with sound absorbing cubicles and computer stations, located at MCSR. The interviewing was conducted six days a week, including weekend, evening, and weekday interviewing.

Telephone numbers to be called were recorded on contact records, and these were distributed to interviewers at the beginning of each shift. The disposition of each attempt to complete an interview was recorded on these contact records. Each telephone number in the sample continued to be called until there were six "no answer" dispositions on six different shifts.

On the back of each contact record were two forms for recording relevant information about refusals and appointments. The refusal form included entries for the respondents' reasons for declining to participate in the study, the arguments used by the interviewer to encourage participation, and the point at which termination of the interview occurred. The appointment form specified the date and time of the scheduled appointment, the name of the targeted respondent if selected, and whether the appointment was firm, probable, or only a possibility.

For each call made, interviewers recorded the date, time, and disposition of the call as well as their unique interviewer number. Copies of the contact records and explanations for all possible disposition codes are included in Appendix E.

Open-ended responses were entered, verbatim, into the CATI computer program along with the other data for each respondent. In addition, interviewers were instructed to use the "Comments/Open-ended Information" form to record any incidents of repeating questions or categories, miscellaneous ad libs by respondents, and any problems they encountered during the interview. This information was attached to the contact record.

Completed interviews were recorded directly onto computer diskettes and removed from the computers at the end of each day by the supervisor. The contact record for each completed survey was then assigned a unique identification number in the master log. The CATI identification number, telephone number and other pertinent data were also recorded in the master log. All other contact records were returned to the supervisor at the end of the shift.

Answering Machine Messages

This sample had many households with answering machines. Interviewers were instructed to leave a message that stated they would be calling back and that encouraged the household to call MCSR to complete the interview. A copy of the answering machine script is included in Appendix E.

Monitoring

The silent-entry monitoring system used at MCSR enabled supervisors to listen to interviews and provide immediate feedback regarding improvements in interviewing quality. This system allowed the monitor to hear both the interviewer and the respondent during the interview. Interviewers whose performance was not satisfactory were re-evaluated on subsequent shifts. During the project, all of the interviewers and 19 percent of the interviews were monitored.

Verification

To verify that respondents were in fact interviewed, every twentieth respondent was selected from the master log and called back by a shift supervisor. Five percent of the respondents were contacted for verification and all confirmed that they had been interviewed.

Refusal Conversion

Nearly all of the initial refusals were recontacted by an interviewer. Seven percent of the completed interviews had initially been refusals, and were completed when they were subsequently recontacted.

MANAGEMENT OF DATA

Coding Open-Ended Questions

As many questions as possible were pre-coded. All open-ended coding was done by three experienced coders, who used an existing hierarchical code structure to categorize responses to the initial survey questions about problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today, and also assigned codes to the questions about the ways quality of life in the Twin Cities area has gotten better or worse in the past year or two, what things government should do to address problems, and why the respondent represented him/herself in a court process.

Data Cleaning

After data was transferred from the Ci3 file to an SPSS file, it was examined systematically to remove data entry errors. Data cleaning involved the use of a computer program to evaluate each case for variables with out-of-range values. In addition, the file was examined manually to identify cases with paradoxical or inappropriate responses.

EVALUATION OF THE SAMPLE

Completion Status

A total of 803 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS'96 (Table 1). An additional 307 individuals refused to participate, and 45 telephone numbers were still active when interviewing was terminated. The remainder of the sample was categorized as follows: 39 were eliminated because of physical or language problems, 381 of the telephone numbers in the sample were not home telephone numbers, 284 were not working numbers, 271 were disconnected numbers identified by the Survey Sampling screening service, and 94 were attempted without success on 6 different occasions. An additional 76 households were ineligible because they contained no adult males, and only male respondents were being interviewed during the last stages of data collection to correct a slightly skewed gender distribution. The overall response rate for TCAS'96 was 70%. This compares well with other omnibus social surveys which generally have response rates of 70% to 75%.

TABLE 1

FINAL STATUS OF INTERVIEWING FOR TCAS'96

Status	Number	(Percent)
Completion	803	(35%)
Refusal	307	(13%)
Active	45	(2%)
Physical or Language Problem	39	(2%)
Not Home Phone	381	(17%)
Not Working Number	284	(12%)
Disconnected Number (identified by screening svc)	271	(12%)
Six Attempted Contacts	94	(4%)
Ineligible - No Adult Males	76	(3%)
TOTALS	2,300	(100%)

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{Potential interviews *}} = 70\%$$

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* Potential interviews were defined as the sum of the first three categories in Table 1.

Representativeness

The accuracy of TCAS'96 can be evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of the survey respondents with 1990 data from the U.S. Census. The geographic representation of the sample is compared to actual household distribution in the metropolitan area (Table 2). In addition to this geographic comparison, reasonably accurate comparisons are possible with gender and age (Tables 3 and 4). The Census comparison for gender has been corrected for age, so that those percentages are based on the population 18 and over.

Although households were randomly selected from throughout the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the geographic distribution of completed surveys was not representative when using 1990 Census data as the standard of comparison. Specifically, Hennepin county was under-represented and several other counties were over-represented (Table 2). Consequently the data file was weighted by county of residence, so that the final weighted data file would be representative of the seven county geographic area. See "Weighting of Data" in Chapter 3 of this report for additional information.

TABLE 2

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF TCAS'96 AND CENSUS DATA
(Household Units)

	TCAS'96 (unweighted)	TCAS'96 (weighted)	1990 Census
Anoka	12%	9%	9%
Carver	4%	2%	2%
Dakota	13%	11%	11%
Hennepin	40%	48%	48%
Ramsey	21%	22%	22%
Scott	3%	2%	2%
Washington	8%	6%	6%
TOTAL	101% (803)	100% (803)	100% (875,504)

Figure 1, on the following page, shows the counties included in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

FIGURE 1

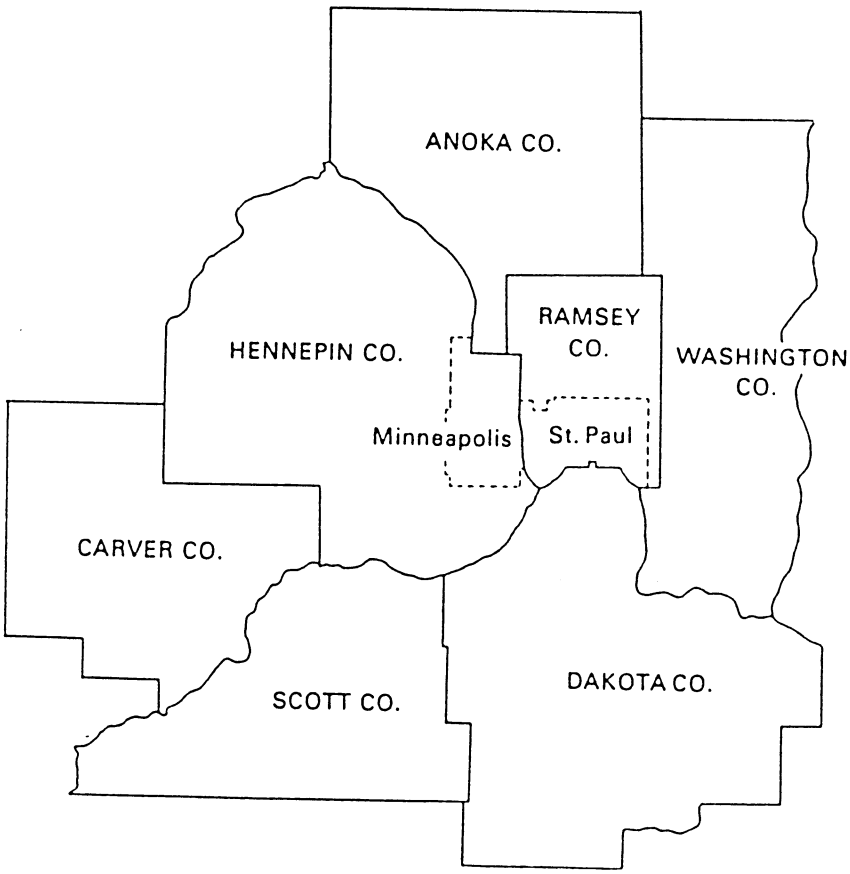

TABLE 3

GENDER COMPARISON OF TCAS'96 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted Data)

	TCAS'96	1990 Census
Male	46%	48%
Female	54%	52%
TOTAL	100%	100%
	(803)	(1,696,470)

The distribution of respondents by gender was very close to the individual distribution reported by the Census (Table 3).

TABLE 4

AGE COMPARISON OF TCAS'96 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted Data)

	TCAS'96	1990 Census
18-24	13%	14%
25-34	22%	28%
35-44	24%	22%
45-54	19%	13%
55-64	10%	10%
65 +	12%	13%
TOTALS	100% (796)	100% (1,696,470)

Finally, the distribution of respondents by age under-represented younger adults, particularly those between 25 and 34 years old, and over-represented adults between 45 and 54 years old (Table 4).

Using these tables to evaluate the degree to which the TCAS'96 sample matches the profile of individuals currently living in the Twin Cities metropolitan area shows that, after the data file is weighted by county, it is generally an adequate representation of metropolitan area residents.

Generalizability of Results

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS'96 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the data file weighted only by county, or to individuals, using the data file weighted by both county and number of adults as the source of the percentages.

The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the computer data file weighted by both county and number of adults and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals. Each percentage point in TCAS'96 represents approximately 16,965 individuals, since there are an estimated 1,696,470 adults in the metropolitan area.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Twin Cities Area Survey is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points, when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a "significance level" of .05. This means that in a sample of 800 households there is a 95% chance or better that if all households in the Twin Cities metropolitan area were surveyed, the results would not differ from the TCAS'96 findings by more than 3.5 percentage points.

The distribution of sample responses is represented by the proportion of people responding to any question with a particular answer. For a sample size of 800 and a 50/50 distribution of question responses, the sampling error is 3.5 percentage points. A more extreme distribution of question responses has a smaller error range. Suppose that 80% of the respondents answer "Yes" and 20% say "No." The sampling error in this case would be 2.8 percentage points (see Table 6, below). That is, each percentage would have a range of plus or minus 2.8 percentage points.

TABLE 6

SAMPLING ERROR (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS) BY
DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTION RESPONSES AND SAMPLE SIZE

		Size of Sample (N)				
		800	600	400	200	100
Distribution of Question Responses (percent)	50/50	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9	9.8
	60/40	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	9.6
	70/30	3.2	3.7	4.5	6.4	9.0
	80/20	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5	7.8
	90/10	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.9

The importance of sample size in estimating sampling error also needs to be mentioned since many of the organizations using the TCAS'96 data will be interested in subgroups, and not always the total sample of over 800 completed interviews. Essentially, as the size of the sample decreases, there is a corresponding increase in the estimated sampling error. For example, for a subset of 200 persons the estimated error may be as high as plus or minus 6.9 percentage points.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe the TCAS'96 sample according to its demographic characteristics. In addition to variables which are reported here as raw survey results, certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, such as household income and household work status. (It should be noted that while the category labels for household income are not mutually exclusive, actual practice is to record incomes in the higher category. For example, a respondent who reported a household income of exactly $10,000 would be recorded in the category "$10,000 to $15,000".) The definitions for the construction of these variables can be found in Appendix C. The first six variables describe characteristics of the respondent, while the remaining variables are characteristics of the household.

AGEMD AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
18 - 24	1	107	13.3	13.4	13.4
25 - 34	2	179	22.2	22.4	35.9
35 - 44	3	191	23.8	24.0	59.9
45 - 54	4	148	18.5	18.6	78.5
55 - 64	5	77	9.6	9.7	88.2
65 AND OLDER	6	94	11.7	11.8	100.0
	99	7	.9	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 796 Missing cases 7

RACE RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
WHITE	1	723	90.1	90.6	90.6
BLACK	2	18	2.2	2.2	92.8
OTHER	3	57	7.2	7.2	100.0
	9	4	.5	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 799 Missing cases 4

GENDER GENDER OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
MALE	1	373	46.5	46.5	46.5
FEMALE	2	430	53.5	53.5	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

EDUC EDUCATION OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
LESS THAN HS	1	6	.8	.8	.8
SOME HS	2	27	3.3	3.3	4.1
HS GRADUATE	3	193	24.0	24.1	28.2
SOME TECH SCHOOL	4	19	2.4	2.4	30.6
TECH SCHOOL GRAD	5	47	5.9	5.9	36.4
SOME COLLEGE	6	170	21.2	21.2	57.6
COLLEGE GRADUATE	7	257	32.0	32.0	89.7
POST GRAD/PROF DEG	8	83	10.3	10.3	100.0
	99	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 801 Missing cases 2

WKSTATUS WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
WORKED FULL TIME	1	491	61.1	62.2	62.2
WORKED PART TIME	2	135	16.9	17.2	79.3
UNEMPLOYED	3	64	8.0	8.1	87.5
STUDENT	4	19	2.4	2.4	89.9
RETIRED	5	56	7.0	7.1	97.0
HOMEMAKER	6	24	3.0	3.0	100.0
	9	14	1.7	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 789 Missing cases 14

MARSTAT MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
MARRIED	1	464	57.8	57.9	57.9
SINGLE	2	227	28.2	28.3	86.2
DIVORCED	3	63	7.8	7.9	94.0
SEPARATED	4	8	1.0	1.1	95.1
WIDOWED	5	39	4.9	4.9	100.0
	9	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 801 Missing cases 2

HHCOMP HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
MARRIED, KIDS	1	223	27.8	27.8	27.8
MARRIED, NO KIDS	2	241	30.0	30.1	57.9
SINGLE PARENT	3	74	9.2	9.2	67.1
SINGLE, NO KIDS	4	264	32.8	32.9	100.0
	9	2	.2	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 801 Missing cases 2

HHSIZE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
ONE PERSON	1	89	11.0	11.1	11.1
TWO PEOPLE	2	285	35.5	35.6	46.6
3 OR 4 PEOPLE	3	305	38.0	38.1	84.7
5 OR MORE PEOPLE	4	123	15.3	15.3	100.0
	9	2	.3	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 801 Missing cases 2

NADULTS NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	103	12.9	12.9	12.9
	2	481	59.9	59.9	72.8
	3	147	18.3	18.3	91.1
	4	62	7.7	7.7	98.8
	5	5	.7	.7	99.5
	7	4	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

NKIDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	506	63.0	63.0	63.0
	1	99	12.3	12.3	75.3
	2	119	14.8	14.8	90.1
	3	56	6.9	6.9	97.0
	4	15	1.8	1.8	98.9
	5	6	.8	.8	99.6
	6	1	.1	.1	99.8
	7	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

INCOME HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNDER $5,000	1	4	.4	.5	.5
$5 TO 10,000	2	11	1.3	1.5	2.1
$10 TO 15,000	3	19	2.3	2.7	4.7
$15 TO 20,000	4	28	3.5	4.1	8.8
$20 TO 25,000	5	38	4.7	5.5	14.3
$25 TO 30,000	6	44	5.5	6.3	20.7
$30 TO 35,000	7	35	4.4	5.1	25.8
$35 TO 40,000	8	52	6.5	7.5	33.3
$40 TO 50,000	9	121	15.1	17.5	50.8
$50 TO 60,000	10	101	12.5	14.6	65.4
$60 TO 70,000	11	68	8.5	9.9	75.3
$70 TO 80,000	12	51	6.3	7.3	82.6
$80,000 or more	13	120	15.0	17.4	100.0
	99	112	14.0	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 691 Missing cases 112

HHWKSTAT HOUSEHOLD WORK STATUS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
WORKED FULL TIME	1	601	74.8	80.0	80.0
WORKED PART TIME	2	52	6.5	6.9	86.9
UNEMPLOYED	3	46	5.8	6.2	93.1
STUDENT	4	5	.6	.6	93.7
RETIRED	5	45	5.6	6.0	99.8
HOMEMAKER	6	2	.2	.2	100.0
	9	52	6.5	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 751 Missing cases 52

CITY LOCATION OF RESIDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
MINNEAPOLIS	1	138	17.2	17.4	17.4
ST PAUL	2	82	10.2	10.3	27.7
OTHER	3	575	71.6	72.3	100.0
	9	7	.9	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 796 Missing cases 7

COUNTY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
ANOKA	1	76	9.4	9.4	9.4
CARVER	2	15	1.9	1.9	11.3
DAKOTA	3	90	11.2	11.2	22.5
HENNEPIN	4	384	47.9	47.9	70.4
RAMSEY	5	175	21.8	21.8	92.2
SCOTT	6	18	2.2	2.2	94.4
WASHINGTON	7	45	5.6	5.6	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

WGHT CASE WEIGHTING FACTOR

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.26766666667	2	.3	.3	.3
	.34449312977	3	.3	.3	.6
	.35492600000	1	.1	.1	.7
	.40450588235	8	1.0	1.0	1.7
	.44165000000	11	1.3	1.3	3.0
	.53533333333	10	1.2	1.2	4.2
	.54775172414	24	2.9	2.9	7.2
	.61112257552	56	6.9	6.9	14.1
	.68898625954	32	4.0	4.0	18.1
	.70985200000	11	1.3	1.3	19.4
	.80300000000	2	.3	.3	19.7
	.80901176471	49	6.0	6.0	25.8
	.88330000000	57	7.2	7.1	32.9
	1.0334793893	3	.4	.4	33.3
	1.0647780000	3	.4	.4	33.7
	1.0706666667	1	.1	.1	33.8
	1.0955034483	108	13.5	13.5	47.4
	1.2135176471	15	1.8	1.8	49.2
	1.2222451510	214	26.6	26.6	75.8
	1.3249500000	15	1.8	1.8	77.6
	1.3779725191	7	.9	.9	78.5
	1.4197040000	3	.4	.4	78.8
	1.6180235294	5	.6	.6	79.4
	1.6432551724	36	4.5	4.5	83.9
	1.7666000000	5	.7	.7	84.6
	1.8333677266	73	9.1	9.1	93.7
	2.1910068966	7	.8	.8	94.5
	2.2082500000	2	.3	.3	94.8
	2.4444903021	34	4.3	4.3	99.1
	3.0556128776	3	.4	.4	99.5
	4.2778580286	4	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

CHAPTER 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

The questionnaire and results (Chapter 4 of this report) for a survey data file serve three basic functions: (1) a record of the exact wording and order of the survey questions; (2) a report of the responses to those questions; and (3) documentation of the variable names, which are necessary to access the computer data file. The questionnaire and results section of this report is a copy of the questionnaire with the frequency distributions and percentages added to those questions which were pre-coded or closed-ended. Appendix A contains the responses to open-ended questions, while Appendix B shows the responses to continuous variables, such as year of birth. Appendix C provides the definitions for constructed variables which make many of these responses more useful, e.g. age group. The distributions for these constructed variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. Appendix D contains the frequency counts for administrative variables, such as interview length. Finally, Appendix E contains copies of the administrative forms used for this survey.

INTERPRETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Chapter 4 of this report contains a replica of the 1996 Twin Cities Area Survey questionnaire. Two pieces of information have been added to this replica: question labels, and the response frequencies and percentages for each question. The questionnaire and response frequencies will be of major interest to most readers. The question labels, or variable labels, are useful documentation for those who wish to use a computer and the SPSS software package for more detailed analysis.

The questionnaire is an exact replica. This is important in order to know how questions were phrased, in what order they were asked, and when it was proper to skip certain questions. Interviewers were instructed to read these questions verbatim and to avoid giving their interpretations or opinions in any way. Two types of markings which appear on the survey form were not indicated to respondents: instructions to the interviewers which are shown in parentheses, and section and survey labels which are shown in bold type.

To the right of each question is printed a list of permissible answers and a code number for each answer. The interviewer was instructed to enter into the CATI program the code number of the answer given by the respondent. A new CATI questionnaire was used for each interview and was assigned a unique code number to identify the answers of each respondent. The third question in the demographics section of the survey provides a good example of this coding scheme. If a respondent reported being a homeowner, "1" would be entered into the computer for that question.

Open-ended and continuous questions were coded in different ways and the responses to those questions are shown in Appendices A and B. The responses to open-ended questions were entered verbatim into the CATI computer program for each survey. These responses were later either: (1) classified into categories by specially trained coders who entered a category number into the CATI coding program for those questions or (2) transcribed verbatim. The responses which were classified into categories are summarized in Appendix A. Questions with continuous distributions, where many discrete answers are possible, were shown with open spaces in the answer column of the question. Interviewers simply typed numbers, such as zip code and year of birth, into the CATI computer program. The responses to those questions are presented in Appendix B.

Missing Value Nomenclature

For all types of questions, two to three types of "missing" response categories exist: DK or don't know, RA or refused to answer, and NA or not applicable. The first two categories are self-explanatory and are always options for respondents. Not applicable is an option when some respondents were not required to answer a particular question. The code associated with each missing value category is indicated for each question in the survey.

Response Frequencies

The responses summed for all 803 respondents are shown in the last two columns to the right of each question. The first of these columns shows the number (frequency) of people in each response category: these should sum to 803, with some rounding error. The second number is the percentage response, adjusted to exclude the missing response categories.

For most analytical purposes, people will want these adjusted percentages. They were computed and presented here to meet that need. These adjusted percentages are less appropriate when used as a public opinion poll, for showing public support for policies. For example, if 15 percent of the respondents did not answer a question, but 55 percent of those who did answer supported a particular position, it is inappropriate to argue that the issue has majority support. In this example, only 47 percent of all people would actually be supportive. For policy choices, it may be more appropriate to show the percentage distribution of all 803 respondents.

Analysts should beware of using these adjusted percentages. Where the number of people not responding is large, the adjusted percentages will misrepresent public sentiment. Contact MCSR if you have any doubt which percentages to use.

One final comment: the frequencies shown here are "weighted" by both county and the number of adults in the household as explained below. This technique introduces some rounding errors, so that the sum of the frequencies for a given question may not equal exactly 803.

VARIABLES PRESENTED IN APPENDICES

Open-Ended Variables

The results from the open-ended questions (the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities area today, the ways quality of life in the Twin Cities area has gotten better or worse in the past year or two, and what things government should do to address problems) are presented in Appendix A. The results from any other open-ended questions on the survey were transcribed verbatim and provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Continuous Variables

The results from questions which have continuous responses are presented in Appendix B.

Constructed Variables

Appendix C contains the operational definitions of the constructed variables for the convenience of the data file user. The distribution of these variables is presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. These constructed variables are contained in the SPSS data file along with all of the original variables.

Administrative Variables

The results from survey administration items, such as date of completion and interviewer ID, are presented in Appendix D.

VERBATIM RESPONSES

MCSR maintains records of verbatim responses. For open-ended questions, this record is in the CATI data file. A separate listing of responses is also created and maintained for most question answers which fall outside a permissible list and are coded as "other". For example, a Socialist would fall outside the normal political list of Republican, Democrat, or Independent and would be coded as "other". These lists are available from the MCSR office upon request for most questions in the survey.

WEIGHTING OF DATA

The responses presented in the questionnaire and results section of this report and in the appendices have been weighted based upon: (1) the total number of adults living in the household, and (2) county of residence.

The results for this omnibus survey are routinely weighted by the number of adults living in the household because telephone surveys tend to oversample people who live in single-individual households. Consequently, these individuals were downweighted by about 50% and all others upweighted accordingly to more accurately represent the distribution of adult members within households in the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

This year the results have also been weighted by county of residence because, although the respondents were randomly selected, their geographic distribution was not representative, with Hennepin county being under-represented and several other counties being over-represented in the sample of individuals who completed interviews. Consequently, survey respondents from Hennepin county were generally upweighted, and those from several of the other counties were generally downweighted to more accurately represent the geographic distribution of adults in the seven county metropolitan area.

Weighted response distributions will differ slightly from unweighted distributions. The construction and activation of the weighting factor is described in Appendix C, under the variable "WGHT."

TCAS-96.CDB 3/17/97

A. QUALITY OF LIFE

The first questions are about quality of life.

QA1. How would you rate the Twin cities area as a place to live as compared to other metropolitan areas in the nation -- do you feel the Twin Cities area is a much better place, a slightly better place, a slightly worse place, or a much worse place in which to live?

	Freq	%
Much better. . . . 1	346	45
Slightly better. . 2	385	50
Slightly worse . . 3	25	3
Much worse 4	7	1
DK . . 8	38	
RA . . 9	2	

QA2GRP. In your opinion, what do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today?

(IF "TAXES", PROBE: Is that income taxes, property taxes, or sales tax?)

SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-2, FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PROBLEMS

(PROBE DK RESPONSES)

	Freq	%
Taxes. 01	53	7
Education. 02	40	5
Environment . . .03	17	2
Economy. 04	39	5
Health care . . .05	3	0
Transportation . .06	64	8
Housing 07	14	2
Food 08	0	-
Government 09	10	1
War. 10	0	-
Crime 11	417	53
Energy 12	0	-
Social issues. . .13	99	13
Family 14	17	2
Other. 15	15	2
Urban Problems . .16	0	-
DK . . .88	12	
RA . . .99	2	

(IF DK OR RA, GO TO Q4)

QA3. What other important problems are facing Twin Cities residents today? (PROBE FOR TWO ANSWERS)

SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-4 TO A-9

_____

_____

(PROBE DK RESPONSES)

QA4. Over the past year or two, do you think the quality of life in the Twin Cities area has gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse?

		Freq	%
Gotten better. . .	1	84	11
Stayed the same. .	2	493	62
(IF STAYED THE SAME, GO TO NEXT SECTION)			
Gotten worse . . .	3	212	27
DK . . .	8	12	
RA . . .	9	1	

a. (IF GOTTEN BETTER) In what ways do you think it has gotten better? (PROBE FOR UP TO THREE RESPONSES)

SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-10 TO A-12

_____

_____

_____

b. (IF GOTTEN WORSE) In what ways do you think it has gotten worse? (PROBE FOR UP TO THREE RESPONSES)

SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-13 TO A-16

_____

_____

_____

c. (IF GOTTEN WORSE) What things do you think government should do to address these problems? (PROBE FOR TWO RESPONSES)

SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-17 TO A-20

_____

_____

_____

B. TRANSPORTATION

Now I have a few questions about transportation.

			Freq	%
QB1. How important is a regional public transit or bus system in maintaining a high quality of life in the Twin Cities metro area . . . very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important?	Very important . .	1	500	63
	Somewhat important	2	225	28
	Not very important	3	42	5
	Not at all imp . .	4	27	3
	DK . . .	8	10	
	RA . . .	9	0	
QB2. Are you aware that there are several publicly supported transit companies, including MCTO which used to be called MTC, that provide bus service throughout the metro area?	Yes.	1	686	85
	No	2	117	15
	DK . . .	8	0	
	RA . . .	9	0	
QB3. How important do you think it is for these bus companies to inter-connect service with one another . . . very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important?	Very important . .	1	508	66
	Somewhat important	2	228	30
	Not very important	3	26	3
	Not at all imp . .	4	10	1
	DK . . .	8	24	
	RA . . .	9	8	
QB4. In the past year, have you heard of or read anything about the Minnesota Rideshare service that matches potential van pool or car pool riders and offers preferred parking for van pool or car pool riders?	Yes.	1	599	75
	No	2	204	25
	(IF NO, GO TO 5)			
	DK . . .	8	1	
	RA . . .	9	0	
QB4a. (IF YES) Have you used the Minnesota Rideshare service in the past year?	Yes.	1	16	3
	No	2	583	97
	(IF NO, GO TO 5)			
	DK . . .	8	0	
	RA . . .	9	0	
	NA		204	
QB4a-1. (IF YES) What services have you used?	Rider matching . .	1	7	42
	Preferred parking.	2	7	46
	Both	3	1	5
_____	Other (SPECIFY). .	4	1	8
	DK . . .	8	0	
_____	RA . . .	9	0	
	NA		787	
_____				

			Freq	%
QB5. Did you know that there is a Transit Information Center that provides information on bus schedules, bus routes, and fares?	Yes	1	600	75
	No	2	202	25
	(IF NO, GO TO 6)			
	DK	8	1	
	RA	9	0	
QB5a. (IF YES) Have you ever contacted the Transit Information Center?	Yes	1	309	52
	No	2	288	48
	(IF NO, GO TO 6)			
	DK	8	3	
	RA	9	0	
	NA		203	
QB5a-1. (IF YES) Have you contacted them in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	157	51
	No	2	152	49
	DK	8	0	
	RA	9	0	
	NA		494	
QB6. Have you used the regional public transit or bus system in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	221	28
	No	2	581	72
	DK	8	1	
	RA	9	0	

C. ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR

The next questions are about the kind of behavior that is acceptable to you.

1. As far as you are concerned, is it EVER acceptable (READ LIST)?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
		562	221	15	5	Freq
___	**QC1a.** For a parent to SPANK a child. . . .	(72)	(28)			(%)
___	**QC1b.** For a parent to HIT a child, other than spanking.	18 (2)	775 (98)	8	2	
___	**QC1c.** For a man to hit his wife to make a point.	2 (0)	800 (100)	0	1	
___	**QC1d.** For a man to verbally threaten or intimidate his wife to make a point.	13 (2)	778 (98)	6	5	
___	**QC1e.** For kids in high school to hit each other in a fight.	67 (8)	723 (92)	9	4	
___	**QC1f.** For people to hit each other at work.	5 (1)	796 (99)	2	0	
___	**QC1g.** For a supervisor to verbally threaten or intimidate an employee at work.	27 (3)	770 (97)	5	1	
___	**QC1h.** For athletes to fight during a team competition.	54 (7)	738 (93)	8	3	

RANDOM START C1: _____

D. EMPLOYMENT

The next questions are about employment.

			Freq	%
QD1. Are you currently self-employed?	Yes.	1	124	16
	No	2	678	84
	(IF NO, GO TO 3)			
	DK . . .	8	0	
	RA . . .	9	0	
QD1a. (IF YES) Is your normal workplace at your home?	Yes.	1	60	48
	No	2	64	52
	DK . . .	8	1	
	RA . . .	9	0	
	NA		679	

2. THERE IS NO QUESTION 2 ON THIS VERSION

			Freq	%
QD3. Did you have a paying job last week?	Yes	1	627	78
	No	2	175	22
	DK	8	1	
	RA	9	0	
QD3a. (IF YES) Were you working full-time or part-time?	Full-time	1	491	78
	Part-time	2	135	22
	DK	8	1	
	RA	9	0	
	NA		176	

3b. (IF NO) Do you consider yourself retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker?

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA	
	1	2	8	9	.	
QD3b-1. Retired	96 (55)	79 (45)	0	0	628	Freq (%)
QD3b-2. Unemployed	64 (37)	111 (63)	0	0	628	
QD3b-3. A student	35 (20)	140 (80)	0	0	628	
QD3b-4. A homemaker	122 (70)	53 (30)	0	0	628	

(IF QD3 IS ANYTHING BUT "YES", RESPONDENT DID NOT HAVE A PAYING JOB LAST WEEK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

(IF Q1a IS "YES", RESPONDENT IS SELF-EMPLOYED AND HOME IS THEIR NORMAL WORKPLACE, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QD4. How many miles do you usually travel ONE-WAY to get to your normal workplace?

(RECORD PEOPLE WHO USUALLY WORK AT HOME AS '000')

SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2

(IF ZERO,GO TO 5)

QD4a. (IF ONE OR MORE) About how many MINUTES does it take you to get to your normal workplace each day?

SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-3

		Freq	%
QD5. Do you work at home some days INSTEAD of commuting to your normal workplace?	Yes. 1	88	15
	No 2	494	85
	(IF NO, GO TO 6)		
	DK . . . 8	2	
	RA . . . 9	0	
	NA	219	

QD5a. (IF YES) On average, how many DAYS do you do this each week? **SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-4**

(IF ONE OR MORE, GO TO 5b)

(INTERVIEWER: ONLY FULL DAYS SHOULD BE COUNTED - NO PARTIAL DAYS)

QD5a-1. (IF LESS THAN ONE DAY EACH WEEK) On average, how many days do you do this each month? **SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-4**

b. (IF YES) Why do you work at home . . . is it to avoid the trip to work, because you have been encouraged to work at home, because you have fewer distractions at home, because of your family situation, or for some other reason?

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA	
	1	2	8	9	.	
	28	60	0	0	715	Freq
QD5b-1. To avoid the trip to work .	(32)	(68)				(%)
	17	72	0	0	715	
QD5b-2. Encouraged to work at home.	(19)	(81)				
	48	40	0	0	715	
QD5b-3. Fewer distractions at home.	(55)	(45)				
	23	65	0	0	715	
QD5b-4. Family situation.	(26)	(74)				
	39	49	0	0	715	
QD5b-5. Other reason (SPECIFY). . .	(44)	(56)				

c. (IF YES) Do you use any of the following equipment when you work at home? (READ LIST)

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA	
	1	2	8	9	.	
	64	25	0	0	715	Freq
QD5c-1. A computer.	(72)	(28)				(%)
	51	38	0	0	715	
QD5c-2. A modem	(58)	(42)				
QD5c-3. A fax machine, either in your computer or separate .	35 (40)	53 (60)	0	0	715	
QD5c-4. ISDN or other high-speed data connection	5 (6)	83 (94)	0	0	715	

QD6. Do you work at a satellite location some days INSTEAD of commuting to your normal workplace?

	Freq	%
Yes. 1	42	7
No 2	538	93
(IF NO, GO TO 7)		
DK . . . 8	5	
RA . . . 9	0	
NA	219	

QD6a. (IF YES) On average, how many DAYS do you do this each week?

(INTERVIEWER: ONLY FULL DAYS SHOULD BE COUNTED - NO PARTIAL DAYS)

SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-4

(IF ONE OR MORE, GO TO 6b)

QD6a-1. (IF LESS THAN ONE DAY EACH WEEK) On average, how many days do you do this each month?

SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-5

b. (IF YES) Why do you work at a satellite location . . . is it to avoid the commute to your normal workplace, because you have been encouraged to work at a satellite location, because you have fewer distractions there, because of your family situation, or for some other reason?

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA	
	1	2	8	9	.	
	3	38	0	1	761	Freq
QD6b-1. To avoid the commute. . . .	(6)	(94)				(%)
	19	21	0	1	761	
QD6b-2. Encouraged to work there. .	(47)	(53)				
	6	34	0	1	761	
QD6b-3. Fewer distractions there. .	(15)	(85)				
	0	40	0	1	761	
QD6b-4. Family situation.	(-)	(100)				
	27	14	0	1	761	
QD6b-5. Other reason (SPECIFY). . .	(67)	(33)				

(IF "YES" TO Q5 OR Q6, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

			Freq	%
QD7. In the last FIVE YEARS, have you worked from home or at a satellite work location at least one day a month, instead of commuting to your normal workplace?	Yes.	1	39	8
	No	2	423	92
	(IF NO, GO TO 8)			
	DK . . .	8	1	
	RA . . .	9	0	
	NA		341	

a. (IF YES) Why are you NO LONGER working from home or at a satellite work location . . . is it because of your family situation, lack of equipment, employer resistance, your personal choice, or for some other reason?

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA	
	1	2	8	9	.	
	6	32	0	1	764	Freq
QD7a-1. Family situation.	(17)	(83)				(%)
	4	34	0	1	764	
QD7a-2. Lack of equipment	(10)	(90)				
	3	35	0	1	764	
QD7a-3. Employer resistance	(9)	(91)				
	23	15	0	1	764	
QD7a-4. Personal choice	(62)	(38)				
	19	19	0	1	764	
QD7a-5. Other reason (SPECIFY). . .	(49)	(51)				

			Freq	%
QD8. In an IDEAL world, would you LIKE to work from home or at a satellite work location, at least some of the time, instead of commuting to your normal workplace?	Yes	1	323	71
	No	2	131	29
	DK	8	8	
	RA	9	0	
	NA		341	

E. GOVERNMENT

The next few questions are about organizations that serve the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

			Freq	%
QE1. Have you heard of the Metropolitan Council?	Yes	1	608	76
	No (IF NO, GO TO 2)	2	193	24
	DK	8	2	
	RA	9	0	

1a. (IF YES) Are you aware of the METROPOLITAN COUNCIL's involvement in (READ LIST)?

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA	
	1	2	8	9	.	
___ QE1a-1. Overall planning and funding for a system of REGIONAL parks.	297 (49)	308 (51)	3	0	195	Freq (%)
___ QE1a-2. Research and information about the Twin Cities metro area. . .	312 (51)	295 (49)	2	0	195	
___ QE1a-3. Planning and public input in how the region should manage future growth	357 (59)	249 (41)	2	0	195	
___ QE1a-4. Regional public transit or bus operations.	368 (61)	236 (39)	3	0	195	
___ QE1a-5. Wastewater treatment services .	305 (51)	298 (49)	5	0	195	
___ QE1a-6. Planning in water management issues such as water quality and water supply.	302 (50)	303 (50)	4	0	195	
___ QE1a-7. Airport planning.	431 (71)	176 (29)	1	0	195	
___ QE1a-8. Planning for increased affordable housing THROUGHOUT the metro region.	325 (54)	278 (46)	4	0	195	
___ QE1a-9. Rent assistance for low-income families.	260 (43)	346 (57)	3	0	195	

RANDOM START E1a: ___

		Freq	%
QE1b. (IF YES) What is your impression of the job the Metropolitan Council is doing in addressing and resolving regional issues . . . are they doing a very good job, a good job, a fair job, a poor job, or a very poor job in addressing and resolving regional issues?	Very good job. . . 1	12	3
	Good job 2	155	33
	Fair job 3	240	52
	Poor job 4	38	8
	Very poor job. . . 5	19	4
	DK . . . 8	135	
	RA . . . 9	9	
	NA	195	
QE2. Do you have access to information on the Internet through a personal computer?	Yes. 1	348	43
	No 2	455	57
	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)		
	DK . . . 8	0	
	RA . . . 9	0	
QE2a. (IF YES) Do you have this access at work or at home?	At work. 1	74	21
	At home. 2	155	44
	Both 3	104	30
	Other (SPECIFY). . 4	15	4
_____	DK . . . 8	0	
	RA . . . 9	0	
	NA	455	

a. (IF YES) How likely are you to use the Internet to get information about (READ LIST) . . . very likely, somewhat likely, or not very likely?

	VERY LIKELY 1	SOMEWHAT LIKELY 2	NOT VERY LIKELY 3	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
	71	116	160	0	0	455	Freq
___ **QE2a-1.** Regional parks	(20)	(34)	(46)				(%)
___ **QE2a-2.** Demographics or planning information about the metro area .	42 (12)	81 (23)	223 (65)	2	0	455	
___ **QE2a-3.** Public transit or bus schedules & routes . .	30 (9)	61 (18)	254 (74)	3	0	455	
___ **QE2a-4.** Metro area reports and publications that could be downloaded. .	52 (15)	118 (34)	176 (51)	1	0	455	

RANDOM START E2a: ___

F. ENVIRONMENT

The next questions are about the environment.

QF1. Please prioritize your concerns about environmental protection in the Twin Cities. Which of the following is MOST important . . . surface water quality, groundwater protection or drinking water supply, air quality, or soil erosion?

		Freq	%
Surface water qual	1	98	12
Groundwater prot	2	297	38
Air quality	3	362	46
Soil erosion	4	15	2
Other (SPECIFY)	5	15	2
DK	8	9	
RA	9	7	

(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 3)

RANDOM RESPONSE ORDER QF1: ___

QF2. Which is SECOND most important . . . surface water quality, groundwater protection or drinking water supply, air quality, or soil erosion?

(INTERVIEWER: DO NOT INCLUDE THE ITEM THEY SELECTED FROM F1 WHEN READING RESPONSES)

		Freq	%
Surface water qual	1	171	22
Groundwater prot	2	283	37
Air quality	3	262	34
Soil erosion	4	52	7
Other (SPECIFY)	5	3	0
DK	8	14	
RA	9	2	
NA		16	

RANDOM RESPONSE ORDER QF2: ___

			Freq	%
QF3. Have you heard of the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Division?	Yes	1	178	22
	No	2	620	78
	(IF NO, GO TO 4)			
	DK	8	5	
	RA	9	0	
QF3a. (IF YES) Do you know what services are provided by the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Division?	Yes	1	29	16
	No	2	148	84
	(IF NO, GO TO 4)			
	DK	8	1	
	RA	9	0	
	NA		625	

a-1. (IF YES) Would you please describe those services?

_____

_____

_____

QF3a-2. (IF YES) How would you rate the overall performance of the Environmental Services Division . . . excellent, good, fair, poor, or don't know?	Excellent	1	1	3
	Good	2	11	45
	Fair	3	10	43
	Poor	4	2	9
	DK	8	5	
	RA	9	0	
	NA		774	

a-3. (IF YES) How can the Environmental Services Division provide you with better service?

_____

_____

_____

QF4. What county do you live in?	Anoka	1	76	9
	Carver	2	15	2
	Dakota	3	90	11
	Hennepin	4	384	48
	Ramsey	5	175	22
	Scott	6	18	2
	Washington	7	45	6
	DK	8	0	
	RA	9	0	

(IF ANY COUNTY OTHER THAN HENNEPIN COUNTY, GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS ON PAGE 42)

(IF DK OR RA, CONTINUE WITH HENNEPIN COUNTY QUESTIONS)

G. HENNEPIN COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Now I have some questions about your county government.

1. Are you aware that HENNEPIN COUNTY is the government unit that (READ LIST)?

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA	
	1	2	8	9	.	
	353	31	1	0	419	Freq
___ **QG1a.** Operates a jail	(92)	(8)				(%)
___ **QG1b.** Provides shelter for the homeless.	285 (75)	97 (25)	2	0	419	
___ **QG1c.** Builds and maintains county roads	347 (91)	34 (9)	3	0	419	
___ **QG1d.** Operates a fire department. . .	238 (62)	147 (38)	0	0	419	
___ **QG1e.** Plows the snow on county roads.	342 (89)	42 (11)	1	0	419	
___ **QG1f.** Provides job training	255 (67)	127 (33)	2	0	419	
___ **QG1g.** Operates the SUBURBAN library system.	321 (84)	62 (16)	1	0	419	
___ **QG1h.** Operates an incinerator that burns garbage	277 (72)	107 (28)	0	0	419	
___ **QG1i.** Operates a hospital	325 (85)	59 (15)	0	0	419	
___ **QG1j.** Operates the District court system.	347 (90)	37 (10)	1	0	419	
___ **QG1k.** Conducts restaurant inspections	221 (58)	162 (42)	1	0	419	
___ **QG1l.** Coordinates the collection of money for child support	265 (69)	117 (31)	2	0	419	

RANDOM START G1: ___

		Freq	%
QG2. Where do you MOST OFTEN get your information about Hennepin County government programs and services? (DO NOT READ LIST; PROBE FOR ONE SPECIFIC ANSWER)	Star Tribune . . . 1	155	41
	Community/nbrhood newspapers. . . 2	12	3
	Other newspapers . 3	10	3
	TV news. 4	52	14
	Phone. 5	22	6
	Radio. 6	17	5
	Word of mouth. . . 7	18	5
	Other (SPECIFY). . 8	90	24
	DK . . .88	7	
	RA . . .99	2	
	NA	419	
QG3. Are you interested in learning more about services that Hennepin County provides to county residents?	Yes. 1	174	46
	No 2	208	54
	(IF NO, GO TO 4)		
	DK . . . 8	2	
	RA . . . 9	0	
	NA	419	
QG3a. (IF YES) Would you prefer to learn more about these county services through town meetings, a citizens' report sent to your home, a telephone answer line, or in some other way?	Town meetings. . . 1	3	2
	Citizens' report . 2	127	74
	Telephone. 3	21	12
	Some other way . . 4	21	12
	DK . . . 8	0	
	RA . . . 9	1	
(SPECIFY SOME OTHER WAY	NA	629	
QG3a-1. (IF CITIZENS' REPORT) Would you prefer to have a citizens' report mailed to your home, or would you be willing to pick it up at a public location such as a library?	Mailed to my home. 1	73	62
	Willing to pick up 2	44	38
	DK . . . 8	10	
	RA . . . 9	0	
	NA	676	
QG4. Do you have cable TV?	Yes. 1	223	58
	No 2	161	42
	(IF NO, GO TO 5)		
	DK . . . 8	0	
	RA . . . 9	0	
	NA	419	
QG4a. (IF YES) Have you ever seen Hennepin County Board meetings or the show "Hennepin People" on cable TV?	Yes, Board mtgs. . 1	49	23
	Yes, "Henn People" 2	7	4
	Yes, both. 3	32	15
	No 4	122	58
	DK . . . 8	12	
	RA . . . 9	1	
	NA	580	
QG5. Does anyone in your household use closed captioning when watching TV?	Yes. 1	14	4
	No 2	370	96
	DK . . . 8	0	
(INTERVIEWER: CLOSED CAPTIONING IS WHEN THE AUDIO, OR HEARING, PART OF THE TV PROGRAM IS PRINTED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE TV SCREEN)	RA . . . 9	0	
	NA	419	

			Freq	%
QG6. Have you heard the Hennepin County Board on radio station KBEM 88.5 FM?	Yes	1	49	13
	No	2	330	87
	DK	8	4	
	RA	9	1	
	NA		419	

7. (IF NO, DK, OR RA TO QE2, GO TO 8)

			Freq	%
QG7a. (IF YES TO QE2) How likely are you to use the Internet to get information about Hennepin County or your County Commissioner . . . very likely, somewhat likely, or not very likely?	Very likely	1	17	10
	Somewhat likely	2	34	20
	Not very likely	3	116	70
	DK	8	1	
	RA	9	0	
	NA		636	

8. Now I am going to read some statements about county government. For each one, I'd like you to tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree. (READ LIST) Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

			Freq	%
____ **QG8a.** Too large a portion of Hennepin County government spending pays for programs that serve only poor and disadvantaged people.	Strongly agree	1	25	7
	Agree	2	98	29
	Disagree	3	176	52
	Strongly disagree	4	40	12
	DK	8	41	
	RA	9	4	
	NA		419	
____ **QG8b.** Overall, Hennepin County does a reasonably good job of managing tax dollars and limiting spending to ESSENTIAL programs and services.	Strongly agree	1	16	5
	Agree	2	233	68
	Disagree	3	73	21
	Strongly disagree	4	21	6
	DK	8	35	
	RA	9	6	
	NA		419	
____ **QG8c.** Hennepin County spends most of its budget for services to people in need. The County Board also has chosen to spend additional property tax dollars for programs it thinks will prevent people from BECOMING needy and requiring more help. Even though there are no guarantees that prevention programs will work, this prevention strategy is a good one for the county to continue.	Strongly agree	1	78	22
	Agree	2	201	56
	Disagree	3	65	18
	Strongly disagree	4	18	5
	DK	8	18	
	RA	9	5	
	NA		419	
____ **QG8d.** Property taxes should be reduced, even if it means a reduction in services that you regularly use.	Strongly agree	1	42	12
	Agree	2	117	32
	Disagree	3	171	47
	Strongly disagree	4	37	10
	DK	8	12	
	RA	9	7	
	NA		419	

		Freq	%
____ **QG8e.** Hennepin County's solid waste management fee costs a homeowner between 28 and 30 dollars a year. This fee is worth it to maintain the county's environmental management objectives.	Strongly agree . . 1	97	27
	Agree. 2	227	63
	Disagree 3	31	9
	Strongly disagree. 4	7	2
	DK . . . 8	16	
	RA . . . 9	7	
	NA	419	
____ **QG8f.** Hennepin County government employees provide quality services to their customers.	Strongly agree . . 1	25	7
	Agree. 2	255	75
	Disagree 3	53	15
	Strongly disagree. 4	9	2
	DK . . . 8	36	
	RA . . . 9	7	
	NA	419	
	RANDOM START G8: ___		
QG9. Should Hennepin County build a new jail for people who have been arrested and are awaiting court appearances, or should the County develop other alternatives that may allow nonviolent people to be released back to their community until trial?	Build a new jail . 1	119	33
	Other alternative. 2	228	64
	(IF OTHER ALTERNATIVE, GO TO NEXT SECTION)		
	Both (VOLUNTEERED) 3	9	3
	DK . . . 8	24	
	RA . . . 9	4	
	NA	419	
QG9a. (IF BUILD A NEW JAIL OR BOTH) To pay for the cost of BUILDING a new jail, County taxpayers would need to pay an additional $20 to $45 per year, depending on their home value. Based on this information, would you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose building a new jail for people who have been arrested and are awaiting court appearances?	Strongly favor . . 1	34	28
	Favor. 2	71	57
	Oppose 3	17	14
	Strongly oppose. . 4	2	2
	DK . . . 8	4	
	RA . . . 9	0	
	NA	675	

H. COURTS

The next few questions are about the court system.

		Freq	%
QH1. Have you ever represented yourself in a court process, such as divorce, small claims, a landlord tenant dispute, or criminal court?	Yes. 1	103	27
	No 2	279	73
	(IF NO, GO TO 2)		
	DK . . . 8	2	
	RA . . . 9	1	
	NA	419	
QH1a. (IF YES) Why did you represent yourself?	Case was small . . 1	55	55
	Cost too much. . . 2	30	30
	Do it on my own. . 3	9	8
	Family as lawyer . 4	1	1
	Other. 77	6	6
	DK . . .88	1	
	RA . . .99	2	
	NA	700	
QH2. How likely is it that you will represent yourself in a court process in the future . . . very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely?	Very likely. . . . 1	16	4
	Somewhat likely. . 2	35	9
	Somewhat unlikely. 3	84	22
	Very unlikely. . . 4	246	65
	(IF UNLIKELY, GO TO NEXT SECTION)		
	DK . . . 8	2	
	RA . . . 9	1	
	NA	419	

QH2a. (IF VERY LIKELY OR SOMEWHAT LIKELY) What resources would you use to learn what you need to do?

I. DEMOGRAPHICS

Before ending this interview I have a few remaining background questions.

1. THERE IS NO QUESTION 1 ON THIS SURVEY

QI2. What is your zip code?

SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-5

QI3. Do you own or rent your residence?

_____
(SPECIFY OTHER HERE)

		Freq	%
Own	1	610	76
Rent	2	189	24
Other (SPECIFY)	3	0	-
DK	8	2	
RA	9	3	

QI4. What kind of housing unit do you live in? (DO NOT READ LIST)

_____
(SPECIFY OTHER HERE)

(CODE 4-PLEX AND TRI-PLEX AS APARTMENT)

		Freq	%
Single family detached	1	615	77
Townhouse	2	42	5
Duplex or 2-unit building	3	37	4
Apartment building	4	92	11
Mobile home	5	5	1
Condominium	6	13	2
Something else (SPECIFY)	7	0	-
DK	8	0	
RA	9	0	

QI5. Are you married, single, divorced, separated, or widowed?

		Freq	%
Married	1	464	58
Single	2	227	28
Divorced	3	63	8
Separated	4	8	1
Widowed	5	39	5
DK	8	1	
RA	9	0	

QI6. What year were you born?

SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-8

SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10, FOR AGE (COMPUTED FROM QI6)

QI7. What is the highest level of school you have completed? (DO NOT READ LIST)

_____
(SPECIFY OTHER HERE)

		Freq	%
Less than high school	1	6	1
Some high school	2	27	3
High school graduate	3	193	24
Some technical school	4	19	2
Technical school grad	5	47	6
Some college	6	170	21
College graduate	7	257	32
Post graduate or professional degree	8	83	10
Other (SPECIFY)	9	0	
DK	88	0	
RA	99	2	

QI8. What race do you consider yourself?

_____
(SPECIFY OTHER HERE)

		Freq	%
White/Caucasian	1	723	91
Mexican/Hispanic	2	12	2
Black/African American	3	18	2
American Indian	4	1	0
Oriental/Asian	5	22	3
Mixed, no dominant racial identification	6	4	1
Other (SPECIFY)	7	17	2
DK	8	0	
RA	9	4	

QI9. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?

_____
(SPECIFY OTHER HERE)

		Freq	%
Republican	1	204	26
Democrat	2	271	35
Independent	3	273	35
Other (SPECIFY)	4	24	3
DK	8	17	
RA	9	14	

QI10. How many people are living in your household now INCLUDING YOURSELF?

SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-11

(IF LIVE ALONE, GO TO 12)

QI10a. (IF MORE THAN ONE) How many of these are under 18?

(IF NONE, ENTER "0")

SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-12

QI11. Now I'd like to know the employment status of the person in your household who contributed most to the household income in 1995.

		Freq	%
Is this person you or someone else in your household?	Respondent . . . . 1 (IF RESPONDENT, GO TO 12)	340	51
	Someone else . . . 2	332	49
	Someone no longer in household. . . 3 (IF NOT IN HH, GO TO 12)	0	
	DK . . . 8	33	
	RA . . . 9	8	
	NA	91	

QI11a. (IF SOMEONE ELSE) Did this person have a paying job last week?	Yes. 1	296	89
	No 2	36	11
	DK . . . 8	0	
	RA . . . 9	0	
	NA	471	
QI11a-1. (IF YES) Were they working full-time or part-time?	Full-time. 1	277	95
	Part-time. 2	15	5
	DK . . . 8	3	
	RA . . . 9	1	
	NA	507	

11a-2. (IF NO) Are they retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker?

	YES	NO	DK	RA	NA	
	1	2	8	9	.	
QI11a-2a. Retired.	26	10	0	0	767	Freq
	(73)	(27)				(%)
QI11a-2b. Unemployed	19	17	0	0	767	
	(53)	(47)				
QI11a-2c. A student.	4	32	0	0	767	
	(12)	(88)				
QI11a-2d. A homemaker. . . .	11	25	0	0	767	
	(31)	(69)				

			Freq	%
QI12. Was your total household income in 1995 above or below $35,000?	Above.	1	552	74
	Below.	2	189	26
	(IF BELOW, GO TO 12b)			
	DK . . .	8	17	
	RA . . .	9	46	
	(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 14)			
QI12a. (IF ABOVE) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in 1995, please stop me.	35 to 40,000 . . .	8	52	10
	40 to 50,000 . . .	9	121	24
	50 to 60,000 . . .	10	101	20
	60 to 70,000 . . .	11	68	13
	70 to 80,000 . . .	12	51	10
	80,000 or more . .	13	120	23
	DK . . .	88	10	
	RA . . .	99	29	
	NA		251	
QI12b. (IF BELOW) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in 1995, please stop me.	Under 5,000. . . .	1	4	2
	5 to 10,000. . . .	2	11	6
	10 to 15,000 . . .	3	19	10
	15 to 20,000 . . .	4	28	16
	20 to 25,000 . . .	5	38	21
	25 to 30,000 . . .	6	44	25
	30 to 35,000 . . .	7	35	20
	DK . . .	88	8	
	RA . . .	99	3	
	NA		614	
QI13. This income figure you just gave me includes the income of everyone who was living in your household in 1995. Is that correct? (IF NO, REPEAT QUESTION 12)	Yes	1	716	100
	No	2	0	-
	DK . . .	8	7	
	RA . . .	9	18	
	NA		62	
QI14. How many persons in the household contributed earnings or income that was part of the total household income you gave me for 1995?	**SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-12**			
(ASK ONLY IF UNSURE) **QI15.** Respondent is	Male . .	1	373	46
	Female .	2	430	54

Thank you for answering all these questions. I really appreciate your time.

(IF A RESPONDENT ASKS FOR SURVEY RESULTS,
HAVE THEM CONTACT ROSSANA ARMSON AT 612/627-4282
DURING BUSINESS HOURS 9 AM TO 5 P.M.)

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:

APPENDIX A

OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

QA2 MOST IMPORTANT TC PROBLEM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TAXES	10000	13	1.6	1.7	1.7
Income	10100	7	.8	.8	2.5
Sales	10200	2	.3	.3	2.8
Property	10300	31	3.9	3.9	6.7
EDUCATION	20000	4	.6	.6	7.3
Quality	20100	22	2.7	2.8	10.0
Financing	20200	12	1.5	1.6	11.6
Higher Education	20300	1	.1	.1	11.8
ENVIRONMENT	30000	1	.1	.1	11.8
Noise pollution	30104	2	.3	.3	12.1
Weather	30600	14	1.8	1.8	13.9
ECONOMY	40000	10	1.3	1.3	15.2
Unemployment	40100	5	.6	.6	15.8
Quality jobs	40103	3	.4	.4	16.2
Wages	40104	10	1.2	1.3	17.5
Quantity of jobs	40106	8	1.0	1.0	18.5
Savings/investments	40300	3	.4	.4	18.9
HEALTH CARE - cost	50100	2	.2	.2	19.1
Availability	50300	1	.2	.2	19.3
TRANSPORATION	60000	19	2.4	2.5	21.8
Traffic	60100	15	1.9	1.9	23.6
Road construction	60200	4	.6	.6	24.2
Seat belts	60400	2	.2	.2	24.4
Mass transit	60700	18	2.2	2.3	26.7
Light rail transit	60701	4	.5	.5	27.2
Snow plowing	60800	2	.2	.2	27.4
HOUSING - cost	70100	11	1.4	1.4	28.9
Availability	70200	1	.1	.1	28.9
Quality	70300	2	.2	.2	29.2
GOVERNMENT	90000	8	1.0	1.0	30.2
Legislature	90100	1	.2	.2	30.3
Funding	90400	1	.1	.1	30.5
CRIME	110000	262	32.7	33.3	63.7
Criminal justice sys	110100	11	1.3	1.3	65.1
Drug-related crime	110200	26	3.2	3.3	68.4
Crimes by youth	110300	24	3.0	3.1	71.4
Gangs	110400	79	9.9	10.0	81.5
Guns	110500	15	1.9	1.9	83.4

QA2 MOST IMPORTANT TC PROBLEM (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SOCIAL ISSUES	130000	2	.2	.2	83.6
Abuse	130100	5	.7	.7	84.3
Welfare	130200	3	.3	.3	84.7
Welfare abuses	130201	8	1.0	1.0	85.7
Not enough welfare	130202	1	.2	.2	85.8
Abortion	130300	1	.1	.1	85.9
Discrimination	130400	15	1.8	1.9	87.8
Drugs	130500	16	2.0	2.0	89.8
Alcohol	130501	1	.1	.1	89.9
Morality	130600	2	.3	.3	90.2
Religion	130601	3	.4	.4	90.5
Immigration	130700	1	.1	.1	90.7
Poverty	130800	19	2.3	2.4	93.0
Homeless	131000	3	.4	.4	93.4
Population	131200	7	.8	.9	94.3
Urban sprawl	131300	13	1.7	1.7	96.0
FAMILY	140000	8	1.0	1.0	97.0
Child raising	140200	6	.7	.7	97.7
Youth problems	140500	3	.4	.4	98.1
OTHER	150000	15	1.8	1.9	100.0
DK	888888	12	1.6	Missing	
RA	999999	2	.3	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 788 Missing cases 15

QA3A OTHER IMPORTANT TC PROBLEM-1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TAXES	10000	33	4.1	4.7	4.7
Income	10100	18	2.3	2.7	7.4
Sales	10200	2	.2	.3	7.7
Property	10300	69	8.6	10.1	17.8
EDUCATION	20000	16	2.0	2.3	20.1
Quality	20100	22	2.8	3.2	23.3
Financing	20200	20	2.5	2.9	26.2
ENVIRONMENT	30000	1	.1	.1	26.3
Pollution	30100	1	.2	.2	26.5
Water quality	30102	3	.4	.4	26.9
Air pollution	30103	1	.1	.1	27.0
Noise pollution	30104	2	.3	.4	27.4
Nuclear waste	30300	1	.1	.2	27.5
Solid waste	30400	3	.4	.4	28.0
Weather	30600	13	1.6	1.8	29.8
ECONOMY	40000	12	1.5	1.7	31.5
Unemployment	40100	11	1.3	1.6	33.1
Quality jobs	40103	3	.4	.5	33.5
Wages	40104	11	1.3	1.6	35.1
Job skills	40105	2	.3	.3	35.4
Quantity of jobs	40106	9	1.1	1.3	36.7
Inflation/recession	40200	2	.2	.2	36.9
Business climate	40400	1	.2	.2	37.1
Keeping business	40402	2	.2	.3	37.4
Corporate taxes	40403	1	.2	.2	37.6
Gambling	40600	1	.1	.1	37.6
HEALTH CARE - cost	50100	1	.1	.1	37.7
Quality	50200	1	.2	.2	37.9
Elderly	50400	2	.2	.2	38.2
TRANSPORATION	60000	17	2.1	2.4	40.6
Traffic	60100	32	4.0	4.7	45.3
Road construction	60200	3	.3	.4	45.7
Expense	60300	2	.3	.4	46.0
Drunk driving	60600	2	.2	.2	46.3
Mass transit	60700	16	2.0	2.4	48.7
Light rail transit	60701	9	1.1	1.2	49.9
Snow plowing	60800	7	.9	1.0	50.9
HOUSING	70000	0	.1	.1	51.0
HOUSING - cost	70100	9	1.1	1.2	52.2
Availability	70200	4	.5	.5	52.8
Quality	70300	2	.3	.3	53.1
GOVERNMENT	90000	19	2.3	2.7	55.8
Funding	90400	4	.5	.5	56.3

QA3A OTHER IMPORTANT TC PROBLEM-1 (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
CRIME	110000	102	12.7	14.8	71.0
Criminal justice sys	110100	6	.7	.8	71.8
Drug-related crime	110200	11	1.4	1.6	73.5
Crimes by youth	110300	6	.7	.8	74.3
Gangs	110400	11	1.4	1.7	76.0
Guns	110500	3	.3	.4	76.4
SOCIAL ISSUES	130000	7	.8	1.0	77.4
Abuse	130100	3	.4	.4	77.8
Welfare	130200	19	2.4	2.8	80.6
Welfare abuses	130201	8	.9	1.1	81.7
Not enough welfare	130202	2	.2	.3	82.0
Discrimination	130400	12	1.5	1.8	83.7
Drugs	130500	18	2.2	2.6	86.3
Alcohol	130501	1	.1	.1	86.4
Religion	130601	2	.2	.2	86.7
Immigration	130700	1	.1	.1	86.8
Poverty	130800	18	2.3	2.6	89.4
Homeless	131000	18	2.3	2.7	92.1
Gambling	131100	2	.2	.3	92.3
Population	131200	10	1.2	1.4	93.8
Urban sprawl	131300	14	1.7	2.0	95.8
FAMILY	140000	5	.6	.7	96.5
Daycare quality	140102	1	.1	.1	96.6
Child raising	140200	5	.6	.7	97.3
Youth problems	140500	3	.4	.5	97.8
OTHER	150000	15	1.9	2.2	100.0
	.	15	1.8	Missing	
DK	888888	99	12.4	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 689 Missing cases 114

A3AGRP OTHER IMPORTANT TC PROBLEM-1 GROUPED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TAXES	1	122	15.2	17.8	17.8
EDUCATION	2	58	7.3	8.5	26.2
ENVIRONMENT	3	24	3.0	3.5	29.8
ECONOMY	4	54	6.7	7.9	37.6
HEALTH CARE	5	4	.5	.5	38.2
TRANSPORTATION	6	88	10.9	12.7	50.9
HOUSING	7	15	1.8	2.1	53.1
GOVERNMENT	9	22	2.8	3.2	56.3
CRIME	11	138	17.2	20.1	76.4
SOCIAL ISSUES	13	134	16.7	19.4	95.8
FAMILY	14	14	1.7	2.0	97.8
OTHER	15	15	1.9	2.2	100.0
	.	15	1.8	Missing	
	99	99	12.4	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 689 Missing cases 114

QA3B OTHER IMPORTANT TC PROBLEM-2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TAXES	10000	14	1.7	3.4	3.4
Income	10100	2	.2	.4	3.8
Sales	10200	0	.1	.1	3.9
Property	10300	18	2.3	4.5	8.4
EDUCATION	20000	14	1.7	3.4	11.8
Quality	20100	15	1.8	3.6	15.4
Financing	20200	9	1.1	2.3	17.7
Higher Education	20300	2	.2	.5	18.1
ENVIRONMENT	30000	3	.3	.7	18.8
Pollution	30100	2	.3	.6	19.3
Water quality	30102	4	.4	.9	20.2
Air pollution	30103	7	.9	1.8	22.0
Noise pollution	30104	1	.1	.2	22.1
Nuclear waste	30300	1	.2	.3	22.4
Recycling	30403	1	.1	.2	22.6
Weather	30600	13	1.6	3.3	25.9
ECONOMY	40000	8	1.0	2.0	27.9
Wages	40104	10	1.2	2.4	30.3
Job skills	40105	1	.1	.2	30.5
Quantity of jobs	40106	4	.4	.9	31.4
Inflation/recession	40200	1	.1	.2	31.6
Business climate	40400	1	.1	.2	31.7
Keeping business	40402	1	.2	.3	32.0
Small town business	40404	1	.1	.1	32.2
HEALTH CARE	50000	1	.2	.3	32.5
Quality	50200	1	.1	.2	32.6
Availability	50300	1	.2	.3	32.9
Nursing homes	50401	1	.1	.3	33.2
Medicare/Medicaid	50900	2	.2	.4	33.6
TRANSPORATION	60000	19	2.3	4.7	38.2
Traffic	60100	11	1.3	2.6	40.9
Road construction	60200	5	.6	1.2	42.1
Expense	60300	1	.1	.3	42.4
Mass transit	60700	14	1.7	3.4	45.8
Light rail transit	60701	4	.5	1.0	46.8
Snow plowing	60800	9	1.1	2.2	49.0
HOUSING	70000	1	.2	.3	49.3
HOUSING - cost	70100	10	1.2	2.4	51.7
Availability	70200	3	.4	.7	52.4
Quality	70300	3	.4	.8	53.2
FOOD - shortage	80200	2	.2	.5	53.7

QA3B OTHER IMPORTANT TC PROBLEM-2 (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
GOVERNMENT	90000	8	1.0	2.0	55.7
Legislature	90100	1	.2	.3	56.0
Funding	90400	2	.3	.5	56.5
CRIME	110000	25	3.1	6.1	62.7
Criminal justice sys	110100	10	1.2	2.5	65.1
Drug-related crime	110200	6	.7	1.4	66.5
Crimes by youth	110300	3	.4	.8	67.3
Gangs	110400	6	.7	1.4	68.7
SOCIAL ISSUES	130000	1	.1	.3	68.9
Abuse	130100	4	.5	.9	69.9
Welfare	130200	8	1.1	2.1	72.0
Welfare abuses	130201	13	1.7	3.3	75.3
Not enough welfare	130202	3	.4	.8	76.0
Abortion	130300	1	.2	.3	76.4
Discrimination	130400	7	.9	1.8	78.1
Drugs	130500	5	.6	1.2	79.3
Religion	130601	0	.1	.1	79.4
Poverty	130800	9	1.2	2.3	81.8
Homeless	131000	9	1.1	2.2	83.9
Gambling	131100	1	.1	.2	84.1
Population	131200	5	.6	1.2	85.4
Urban sprawl	131300	6	.8	1.5	86.9
FAMILY	140000	13	1.6	3.2	90.1
Daycare cost	140101	1	.1	.3	90.3
Daycare availability	140103	1	.2	.3	90.7
Child raising	140200	7	.8	1.7	92.3
Divorce	140300	1	.2	.3	92.6
Youth sex	140400	3	.3	.7	93.3
Youth problems	140500	4	.5	1.0	94.3
OTHER	150000	23	2.9	5.7	100.0
	.	114	14.2	Missing	
DK	888888	285	35.5	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 403 Missing cases 400

A3BGRP OTHER IMPORTANT TC PROBLEM-2 GROUPED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TAXES	1	34	4.2	8.4	8.4
EDUCATION	2	39	4.9	9.7	18.1
ENVIRONMENT	3	31	3.9	7.8	25.9
ECONOMY	4	25	3.1	6.3	32.2
HEALTH CARE	5	6	.7	1.4	33.6
TRANSPORTATION	6	62	7.7	15.4	49.0
HOUSING	7	17	2.1	4.3	53.2
FOOD	8	2	.2	.5	53.7
GOVERNMENT	9	11	1.4	2.8	56.5
CRIME	11	49	6.1	12.2	68.7
SOCIAL ISSUES	13	73	9.1	18.2	86.9
FAMILY	14	30	3.7	7.4	94.3
OTHER	15	23	2.9	5.7	100.0
	.	114	14.2	Missing	
	99	285	35.5	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 403 Missing cases 400

Group MRPROB MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN TWIN CITIES-MR

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
TAXES	1	209	11.1	26.5
EDUCATION	2	137	7.3	17.4
ENVIRONMENT	3	73	3.9	9.3
ECONOMY	4	119	6.3	15.1
HEALTH CARE	5	12	.7	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	6	214	11.4	27.2
HOUSING	7	45	2.4	5.8
FOOD	8	2	.1	.2
GOVERNMENT	9	44	2.3	5.6
CRIME	11	605	32.2	76.7
SOCIAL ISSUES	13	306	16.3	38.9
FAMILY	14	61	3.2	7.7
OTHER	15	53	2.8	6.7
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	Total responses	1881	100.0	238.6

15 missing cases; 788 valid cases

QA4A1 WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN BETTER-1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Increased income	1	4	.5	4.8	4.8
More jobs	2	15	1.9	19.1	23.9
Improved economy	3	9	1.1	11.4	35.3
Crime has decreased	4	13	1.6	16.6	51.9
Housing has improved	6	5	.6	6.1	57.9
More community serv	8	7	.9	9.4	67.3
More cultural activ	9	2	.3	2.7	70.0
More family activ	10	1	.1	1.4	71.4
More family time	11	1	.1	.7	72.1
More youth programs	12	3	.4	3.9	76.0
Improved education	13	2	.3	2.6	78.7
Impr qual of life	14	2	.3	3.1	81.8
Friendlier people	15	3	.4	4.3	86.1
Improved environment	16	2	.3	2.6	88.6
Improved roads	17	1	.1	.9	89.5
Improved government	18	3	.4	3.7	93.2
Urban renewal	19	2	.2	2.3	95.5
Other	77	4	.4	4.5	100.0
	.	719	89.5	Missing	
DK	88	5	.6	Missing	
		---	---	---	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 79 Missing cases 724

QA4A2 WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN BETTER-2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Increased income	1	4	.5	10.4	10.4
More jobs	2	2	.2	4.1	14.5
Improved economy	3	5	.6	11.8	26.3
Crime has decreased	4	5	.6	11.7	38.0
Less drug use	5	1	.2	3.0	41.0
More soc serv/resour	7	2	.2	4.0	45.0
More community serv	8	7	.9	17.1	62.1
More cultural activ	9	2	.3	6.0	68.1
Improved education	13	3	.4	8.1	76.2
Impr qual of life	14	2	.2	4.1	80.3
Friendlier people	15	1	.1	2.5	82.8
Improved environment	16	1	.2	3.4	86.1
Improved government	18	3	.3	6.1	92.3
Taxes kept down	20	1	.2	3.0	95.3
Other	77	2	.2	4.7	100.0
	.	724	90.1	Missing	
DK	88	38	4.8	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 41 Missing cases 762

QA4A3 WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN BETTER-3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
More jobs	2	2	.2	23.1	23.1
More soc serv/resour	7	1	.1	8.0	31.0
More community serv	8	1	.2	15.8	46.8
More family time	11	1	.2	15.9	62.8
Impr qual of life	14	2	.2	25.8	88.5
Improved environment	16	1	.1	8.0	96.5
Improved roads	17	0	.0	3.5	100.0
	.	762	94.9	Missing	
DK	88	33	4.1	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 8 Missing cases 795

QA4A4 WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN BETTER-4

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Less drug use	5	1	.1	100.0	100.0
	.	795	99.0	Missing	
DK	88	7	.8	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 1 Missing cases 802

Group MRQA4A WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN BETTER-MR

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Increased income	1	8	6.3	10.2
More jobs	2	19	14.4	23.4
Improved economy	3	14	10.8	17.5
Crime has decreased	4	18	13.9	22.6
Less drug use	5	2	1.8	2.9
Housing has improved	6	5	3.7	6.1
More soc serv/resources	7	2	1.7	2.8
More community serv	8	16	12.1	19.7
More cultural activ	9	5	3.5	5.7
More family activ	10	1	.8	1.4
More family time	11	2	1.4	2.2
More youth programs	12	3	2.4	3.9
Improved education	13	5	4.2	6.8
Impr qual of life	14	6	4.7	7.7
Friendlier people	15	4	3.4	5.6
Improved environment	16	4	3.1	5.1
Improved roads	17	1	.8	1.2
Improved government	18	5	4.2	6.9
Urban renewal	19	2	1.4	2.3
Taxes kept down	20	1	.9	1.5
Other	77	5	4.2	6.9
	Total responses	129	100.0	162.6

724 missing cases; 79 valid cases

QA4B1 WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN WORSE-1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Low pay	1	3	.4	1.5	1.5
Hard to find jobs	2	4	.5	1.9	3.3
Industrial developmt	3	1	.1	.3	3.7
Increase in crime	4	146	18.1	68.8	72.5
Incr drug dealing	5	6	.8	2.9	75.4
Incr youth problems	6	5	.7	2.5	77.9
Increased taxes	7	1	.1	.5	78.4
Poor welfare system	8	1	.1	.5	79.0
Incr in population	9	5	.6	2.3	81.2
Urban sprawl	10	1	.1	.5	81.8
Incr housing cost	11	6	.8	3.0	84.7
Poor government	13	2	.3	1.1	85.8
Too much government	14	1	.1	.3	86.1
Poor transportation	15	6	.8	3.0	89.0
Decr quality of educ	17	8	1.0	3.6	92.7
Airport noise	18	1	.2	.6	93.2
Envirnmt deteriorate	19	5	.6	2.4	95.6
Domestic violence	20	2	.3	1.2	96.8
Weather worsening	25	1	.2	.6	97.4
Decr in qual of life	26	2	.3	1.1	98.5
Racism	27	1	.2	.6	99.0
Other	77	2	.3	1.0	100.0
	.	591	73.6	Missing	
DK	88	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 211 Missing cases 592

QA4B2 WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN WORSE-2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Low pay	1	4	.5	3.8	3.8
Hard to find jobs	2	2	.3	2.0	5.7
Industrial developmt	3	1	.1	.9	6.6
Increase in crime	4	14	1.8	13.8	20.4
Incr drug dealing	5	5	.7	5.1	25.5
Incr youth problems	6	2	.2	1.7	27.2
Increased taxes	7	7	.8	6.5	33.7
Poor welfare system	8	5	.6	4.8	38.5
Incr in population	9	3	.4	3.0	41.4
Urban sprawl	10	2	.3	2.4	43.8
Incr housing cost	11	8	1.1	8.3	52.1
Poor government	13	2	.3	2.2	54.3
Too much government	14	2	.2	1.8	56.1
Poor transportation	15	9	1.1	8.6	64.7
Incr drunk drivers	16	1	.1	.7	65.4
Decr quality of educ	17	8	1.0	7.8	73.1
Envirnmt deteriorate	19	2	.2	1.6	74.8
Domestic violence	20	3	.3	2.6	77.3
Soc svcs unavail	21	1	.2	1.5	78.8
Lack of respect	23	5	.6	4.5	83.3
Uninvolved people	24	3	.4	3.0	86.2
Weather worsening	25	1	.2	1.2	87.4
Decr in qual of life	26	1	.1	1.1	88.5
Racism	27	4	.5	3.7	92.2
Decline in morality	28	2	.2	1.6	93.8
Other	77	6	.8	6.2	100.0
	.	592	73.7	Missing	
DK	88	109	13.6	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 102 Missing cases 701

QA4B3 WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN WORSE-3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Hard to find jobs	2	3	.4	10.4	10.4
Increase in crime	4	1	.2	4.3	14.7
Incr drug dealing	5	5	.6	16.6	31.3
Incr youth problems	6	0	.0	1.2	32.5
Increased taxes	7	1	.2	4.3	36.8
Poor welfare system	8	1	.2	4.6	41.4
Incr in population	9	1	.2	4.3	45.7
Health insur costs	12	2	.2	5.8	51.5
Poor government	13	1	.2	4.7	56.2
Too much government	14	1	.1	2.4	58.6
Poor transportation	15	4	.5	14.6	73.2
Decr quality of educ	17	3	.3	9.6	82.8
Domestic violence	20	1	.1	2.2	84.9
Uninvolved people	24	2	.3	8.6	93.5
Weather worsening	25	1	.2	4.3	97.8
Other	77	1	.1	2.2	100.0
	.	701	87.2	Missing	
DK	88	74	9.2	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 28 Missing cases 775

QA4B4 WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN WORSE-4

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Incr drug dealing	5	1	.1	10.0	10.0
Increased taxes	7	1	.1	8.9	18.9
Poor welfare system	8	1	.1	8.9	27.8
Incr in population	9	1	.1	12.8	40.6
Envirnmt deteriorate	19	1	.2	17.8	58.4
No help for seniors	22	2	.2	23.9	82.2
Lack of respect	23	1	.2	17.8	100.0
	.	775	96.5	Missing	
DK	88	21	2.7	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 7 Missing cases 796

Group MRQA4B WAYS QUAL OF LIFE HAS GOTTEN WORSE-MR

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Low pay	1	7	2.0	3.3
Hard to find jobs	2	9	2.6	4.2
Industrial developmt	3	2	.5	.7
Increase in crime	4	161	46.1	76.1
Incr drug dealing	5	17	4.8	7.9
Incr youth problems	6	7	2.1	3.5
Increased taxes	7	10	2.7	4.5
Poor welfare system	8	8	2.3	3.7
Incr in population	9	10	2.8	4.7
Urban sprawl	10	4	1.0	1.7
Incr housing cost	11	15	4.2	7.0
Health insur costs	12	2	.5	.8
Poor government	13	6	1.7	2.8
Too much government	14	3	.9	1.5
Poor transportation	15	19	5.5	9.1
Incr drunk drivers	16	1	.2	.3
Decr quality of educ	17	18	5.3	8.7
Airport noise	18	1	.4	.6
Envirnmt deteriorate	19	8	2.3	3.8
Domestic violence	20	6	1.6	2.7
Soc svcs unavail	21	1	.4	.7
No help for seniors	22	2	.5	.8
Lack of respect	23	6	1.7	2.7
Uninvolved people	24	6	1.6	2.6
Weather worsening	25	4	1.1	1.7
Decr in qual of life	26	3	1.0	1.6
Racism	27	5	1.4	2.4
Decline in morality	28	2	.5	.8
Other	77	9	2.6	4.3
Total responses		349	100.0	165.1

592 missing cases; 211 valid cases

QA4C1 HOW GOVT. ADDRESS TC PROBLEM-1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Develop programs	1	1	.1	.5	.5
Govt cant solve prob	2	11	1.4	5.8	6.2
Provide more jobs	3	4	.5	1.9	8.1
Raise wages	4	2	.3	1.1	9.2
Tough law enforcemt	5	37	4.6	18.8	28.0
More police	6	19	2.4	9.7	37.7
Youth crime	7	3	.4	1.6	39.3
More gun control	8	3	.4	1.5	40.8
Use capital punishmt	9	4	.5	1.9	42.6
Reduce taxes	11	6	.8	3.2	45.8
Reduce govt spending	12	5	.6	2.5	48.3
Reduce govt	13	2	.3	1.0	49.3
Inc local govt money	14	2	.3	1.0	50.4
Chg/improve govt	15	10	1.2	5.0	55.4
More power to people	16	6	.8	3.3	58.7
Improve transporta	17	3	.4	1.6	60.3
Improve education	18	22	2.8	11.2	71.5
More youth programs	19	2	.3	1.2	72.8
Rebuild downtown	20	5	.6	2.5	75.3
More community activ	21	1	.2	.6	75.9
Improve housing	22	1	.1	.5	76.5
Incr child care	23	1	.2	.6	77.1
Welfare reform	25	23	2.8	11.5	88.6
Reduce minorities	26	3	.4	1.7	90.3
Incr religion	28	3	.3	1.3	91.6
More social serv	29	6	.7	2.8	94.5
Other	77	11	1.4	5.5	100.0
	.	591	73.6	Missing	
DK	88	15	1.8	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 197 Missing cases 606

QA4C2 HOW GOVT. ADDRESS TC PROBLEM-2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Develop programs	1	2	.2	2.0	2.0
Govt cant solve prob	2	4	.5	5.2	7.3
Provide more jobs	3	3	.4	3.5	10.8
Tough law enforcemt	5	8	1.0	9.6	20.3
More police	6	7	.9	8.6	28.9
Youth crime	7	2	.3	2.7	31.6
More gun control	8	2	.2	2.1	33.7
Enforce DWI laws	10	2	.3	2.9	36.6
Reduce taxes	11	3	.4	4.2	40.8
Reduce govt spending	12	7	.8	8.4	49.2
Reduce govt	13	1	.2	1.5	50.7
Chg/improve govt	15	1	.1	.9	51.6
More power to people	16	1	.2	1.6	53.2
Improve transporta	17	3	.4	3.8	57.0
Improve education	18	15	1.8	18.5	75.5
More youth programs	19	3	.4	3.7	79.2
Rebuild downtown	20	0	.0	.4	79.6
More community activ	21	2	.3	2.9	82.5
Improve housing	22	7	.8	8.4	90.9
Welfare reform	25	4	.5	4.6	95.6
Incr religion	28	1	.1	1.4	96.9
Other	77	2	.3	3.1	100.0
	.	606	75.4	Missing	
DK	88	117	14.6	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 80 Missing cases 723

QA4C3 HOW GOVT. ADDRESS TC PROBLEM-3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Govt cant solve prob	2	1	.1	3.1	3.1
Provide more jobs	3	1	.2	4.7	7.9
Tough law enforcemt	5	3	.3	9.9	17.8
More police	6	2	.2	7.1	24.9
Youth crime	7	3	.4	12.2	37.1
Enforce DWI laws	10	1	.1	2.1	39.2
Reduce taxes	11	1	.2	5.8	45.0
More power to people	16	1	.1	2.4	47.4
Improve education	18	2	.3	9.5	56.9
More youth programs	19	0	.1	1.6	58.4
Incr child care	23	4	.5	16.6	75.0
Welfare reform	25	1	.1	4.5	79.6
Incr religion	28	1	.1	4.3	83.8
More social serv	29	1	.2	4.7	88.6
Other	77	3	.4	11.4	100.0
	.	723	90.0	Missing	
DK	88	54	6.7	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 26 Missing cases 777

QA4C4 HOW GOVT. ADDRESS TC PROBLEM-4

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Govt cant solve prob	2	1	.1	9.5	9.5
More police	6	1	.2	10.6	20.2
Chg/improve govt	15	1	.2	10.6	30.8
Improve transporta	17	1	.2	10.6	41.5
Improve education	18	1	.2	10.6	52.1
More youth programs	19	1	.2	10.6	62.8
Affordable he insur	24	4	.5	37.2	100.0
	.	777	96.8	Missing	
DK	88	14	1.8	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 11 Missing cases 792

Group MRQA4C HOW GOVT. ADDRESS TC PROBLEM-MR

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Develop programs	1	3	.8	1.3
Govt cant solve probs	2	17	5.5	8.8
Provide more jobs	3	8	2.5	3.9
Raise wages	4	2	.7	1.1
Tough law enforcemt	5	47	15.1	24.0
More police	6	29	9.2	14.7
Youth crime	7	8	2.7	4.2
More gun control	8	5	1.5	2.3
Use capital punishmt	9	4	1.2	1.9
Enforce DWI laws	10	3	.9	1.5
Reduce taxes	11	11	3.6	5.7
Reduce govt spending	12	12	3.7	5.9
Reduce govt	13	3	1.0	1.6
Inc local govt money	14	2	.7	1.0
Chg/improve govt	15	12	3.8	6.0
More power to people	16	8	2.7	4.2
Improve transporta	17	7	2.4	3.8
Improve education	18	41	12.9	20.6
More youth programs	19	7	2.2	3.5
Rebuild downtown	20	5	1.7	2.7
More community activities	21	4	1.1	1.8
Improve housing	22	8	2.5	3.9
Incr child care	23	6	1.7	2.8
Affordable he insur	24	4	1.4	2.2
Welfare reform	25	28	8.8	14.0
Reduce minorities	26	3	1.1	1.7
Incr religion	28	5	1.5	2.5
More social serv	29	7	2.2	3.4
Other	77	16	5.2	8.3
	Total responses	315	100.0	159.3

606 missing cases; 197 valid cases

APPENDIX B

CONTINUOUS VARIABLES

QD4 MILES ONE-WAY TO NORMAL WORK PLACE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	8	1.0	1.3	1.3
	1	37	4.6	6.4	7.7
	2	32	4.0	5.5	13.2
	3	32	4.0	5.5	18.7
	4	22	2.8	3.8	22.6
	5	48	5.9	8.2	30.8
	6	19	2.3	3.3	34.1
	7	26	3.2	4.4	38.5
	8	34	4.3	6.0	44.5
	9	9	1.1	1.6	46.1
	10	74	9.2	12.8	58.9
	11	9	1.2	1.6	60.5
	12	15	1.9	2.6	63.1
	13	12	1.5	2.1	65.2
	14	7	.9	1.3	66.5
	15	53	6.5	9.1	75.5
	16	4	.5	.7	76.3
	17	6	.7	1.0	77.2
	18	10	1.3	1.8	79.0
	19	2	.3	.4	79.4
	20	44	5.4	7.5	86.9
	21	2	.2	.3	87.2
	22	8	1.0	1.4	88.6
	23	6	.7	1.0	89.6
	24	1	.2	.2	89.8
	25	12	1.5	2.0	91.8
	26	1	.2	.2	92.0
	27	3	.3	.4	92.5
	28	3	.3	.5	92.9
	30	15	1.9	2.7	95.6
	32	1	.2	.2	95.8
	33	1	.1	.1	96.0
	35	7	.9	1.2	97.2
	40	4	.5	.6	97.8
	50	5	.6	.9	98.7
	55	1	.2	.2	98.9
	65	2	.2	.3	99.2
	75	1	.2	.2	99.4
	100	3	.4	.6	100.0
	.	219	27.2	Missing	
DK	888	3	.3	Missing	
RA	999	3	.4	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 579 Missing cases 224

QD4A MINUTES TO GET TO NORMAL WORKPLACE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	2	.2	.3	.3
	2	9	1.1	1.6	1.9
	3	4	.5	.7	2.6
	4	2	.3	.4	3.0
	5	38	4.8	6.7	9.7
	6	5	.7	1.0	10.7
	7	11	1.3	1.9	12.6
	8	4	.5	.8	13.3
	9	1	.2	.2	13.5
	10	65	8.1	11.4	24.9
	11	2	.2	.3	25.2
	12	14	1.7	2.4	27.7
	13	1	.1	.2	27.9
	14	3	.4	.5	28.4
	15	98	12.2	17.2	45.6
	17	4	.4	.6	46.2
	18	5	.6	.9	47.1
	19	1	.1	.1	47.3
	20	89	11.1	15.7	63.0
	22	1	.2	.2	63.2
	23	1	.2	.2	63.4
	25	53	6.6	9.3	72.7
	27	0	.1	.1	72.8
	28	1	.1	.2	72.9
	30	63	7.9	11.1	84.0
	35	18	2.2	3.1	87.1
	38	1	.2	.2	87.3
	39	1	.1	.2	87.5
	40	27	3.4	4.8	92.2
	45	26	3.2	4.5	96.8
	50	6	.7	1.0	97.7
	55	1	.1	.2	97.9
	60	7	.9	1.2	99.1
	85	1	.1	.1	99.2
	120	4	.6	.8	100.0
	.	232	28.9	Missing	
DK	888	0	.0	Missing	
RA	999	1	.2	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 569 Missing cases 234

QD5A DAYS WORK AT HOME PER WEEK

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
< 1 day/week	0	35	4.3	39.2	39.2
	1	25	3.2	28.7	67.9
	2	9	1.1	10.2	78.1
	3	9	1.1	10.2	88.4
	4	1	.1	.8	89.2
	5	7	.9	8.3	97.4
	6	2	.2	1.9	99.3
	7	1	.1	.7	100.0
	.	715	89.0	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 88 Missing cases 715

QD5A1 DAYS WORK AT HOME PER MONTH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
< 1 day/month	0	1	.2	3.5	3.5
	1	16	2.0	46.5	50.0
	2	12	1.5	34.1	84.1
	3	4	.5	11.0	95.1
	4	2	.2	4.9	100.0
	.	768	95.7	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 35 Missing cases 768

QD6A DAYS PER WEEK AT SATELLITE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
< 1 day/week	0	13	1.6	30.3	30.3
	1	7	.8	15.7	46.0
	2	7	.9	17.3	63.3
	3	3	.4	8.0	71.3
	4	4	.5	10.3	81.6
	5	8	1.0	18.4	100.0
	.	761	94.8	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 42 Missing cases 761

QD6A1 DAYS PER MONTH AT SATELLITE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
< 1 day/month	0	1	.1	8.7	8.7
	1	7	.8	52.6	61.3
	2	4	.5	31.7	93.0
	3	1	.1	7.0	100.0
	.	790	98.4	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 13 Missing cases 790

QI2 ZIP CODE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	55005	0	.1	.1	.1
	55014	5	.6	.6	.7
	55016	7	.9	.9	1.6
	55024	5	.6	.6	2.2
	55025	5	.6	.6	2.8
	55031	2	.2	.2	3.0
	55033	11	1.3	1.4	4.4
	55038	1	.1	.1	4.5
	55042	4	.5	.5	5.0
	55043	2	.3	.3	5.2
	55044	2	.3	.3	5.5
	55047	2	.3	.3	5.8
	55055	2	.3	.3	6.1
	55068	5	.6	.6	6.7
	55071	1	.2	.2	6.8
	55075	4	.5	.5	7.3
	55076	3	.3	.3	7.7
	55077	3	.3	.3	8.0
	55082	7	.9	.9	8.9
	55092	0	.1	.1	9.0
	55101	3	.4	.4	9.4
	55102	4	.5	.5	9.9
	55103	3	.4	.4	10.3
	55104	15	1.8	1.9	12.1
	55105	10	1.3	1.3	13.4
	55106	9	1.1	1.1	14.5
	55107	3	.4	.4	15.0
	55108	4	.5	.5	15.4
	55109	13	1.6	1.7	17.1
	55110	21	2.6	2.6	19.7
	55112	8	1.0	1.0	20.8
	55113	11	1.4	1.4	22.1
	55115	2	.2	.2	22.4
	55116	12	1.4	1.4	23.8

QI2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	55117	19	2.4	2.4	26.2
	55118	9	1.2	1.2	27.4
	55119	13	1.6	1.7	29.0
	55120	3	.3	.3	29.4
	55121	3	.4	.4	29.8
	55122	7	.8	.8	30.6
	55123	8	1.0	1.0	31.6
	55124	11	1.3	1.3	32.9
	55125	3	.4	.4	33.4
	55126	14	1.8	1.8	35.2
	55127	8	1.0	1.0	36.2
	55128	4	.6	.6	36.8
	55129	3	.3	.3	37.1
	55237	1	.1	.1	37.2
	55303	10	1.3	1.3	38.5
	55304	8	1.0	1.0	39.5
	55305	6	.8	.8	40.3
	55306	5	.6	.6	40.9
	55311	10	1.3	1.3	42.2
	55315	1	.1	.1	42.2
	55316	10	1.2	1.2	43.5
	55317	3	.4	.4	43.8
	55318	5	.6	.6	44.4
	55327	2	.2	.2	44.6
	55331	7	.9	.9	45.5
	55337	9	1.2	1.2	46.7
	55339	1	.1	.1	46.8
	55340	1	.2	.2	46.9
	55341	1	.1	.1	47.0
	55343	6	.8	.8	47.8
	55345	16	1.9	2.0	49.8
	55346	6	.7	.7	50.4
	55347	7	.9	.9	51.4
	55352	2	.2	.2	51.6
	55357	1	.1	.1	51.7
	55359	1	.2	.2	51.8
	55360	1	.1	.1	52.0
	55364	5	.6	.6	52.6
	55369	16	2.0	2.0	54.6
	55372	6	.8	.8	55.4
	55374	2	.3	.3	55.7
	55378	2	.3	.3	55.9
	55379	5	.6	.6	56.6
	55383	1	.1	.1	56.6
	55386	1	.1	.1	56.7
	55387	1	.2	.2	56.9
	55388	2	.2	.2	57.1
	55391	8	1.0	1.0	58.1
	55397	2	.2	.2	58.3
	55402	1	.1	.1	58.4
	55403	5	.6	.6	59.0

QI2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	55404	6	.8	.8	59.8
	55405	6	.7	.7	60.5
	55406	18	2.3	2.3	62.8
	55407	10	1.2	1.2	64.0
	55408	9	1.1	1.2	65.1
	55409	8	1.0	1.0	66.1
	55410	2	.2	.2	66.4
	55411	3	.4	.4	66.8
	55412	12	1.4	1.5	68.2
	55414	12	1.5	1.5	69.7
	55416	15	1.9	1.9	71.7
	55417	17	2.2	2.2	73.8
	55418	17	2.1	2.2	76.0
	55419	9	1.1	1.2	77.2
	55420	10	1.3	1.3	78.5
	55421	7	.9	.9	79.4
	55422	1	.2	.2	79.5
	55423	15	1.8	1.8	81.4
	55424	4	.5	.5	81.9
	55425	1	.2	.2	82.1
	55426	7	.9	.9	83.0
	55427	7	.9	.9	83.9
	55428	14	1.8	1.8	85.7
	55429	10	1.3	1.3	87.0
	55430	9	1.1	1.1	88.1
	55431	6	.8	.8	88.9
	55432	8	1.0	1.0	89.9
	55433	8	1.1	1.1	90.9
	55434	9	1.2	1.2	92.1
	55435	2	.3	.3	92.4
	55436	6	.8	.8	93.2
	55438	3	.4	.4	93.5
	55439	3	.4	.4	93.9
	55441	5	.6	.6	94.6
	55442	2	.2	.2	94.8
	55443	6	.7	.7	95.5
	55444	4	.5	.5	96.1
	55445	3	.4	.4	96.4
	55447	10	1.3	1.3	97.8
	55448	11	1.4	1.4	99.1
	55449	1	.1	.1	99.2
	55454	2	.3	.3	99.5
	55455	1	.2	.2	99.7
	56011	2	.3	.3	100.0
DK	88888	3	.4	Missing	
RA	99999	4	.5	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 796 Missing cases 7

QI6 YEAR BORN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1907	1	.1	.1	.1
	1909	0	.0	.0	.1
	1910	1	.1	.1	.2
	1911	3	.3	.3	.5
	1912	3	.3	.3	.9
	1913	1	.2	.2	1.0
	1914	2	.2	.2	1.3
	1915	1	.2	.2	1.4
	1916	4	.5	.5	1.9
	1917	4	.4	.4	2.4
	1918	5	.7	.7	3.0
	1919	5	.6	.6	3.6
	1920	4	.5	.5	4.1
	1921	2	.3	.3	4.4
	1922	6	.8	.8	5.1
	1923	5	.6	.6	5.8
	1924	8	1.0	1.0	6.7
	1925	5	.6	.6	7.4
	1926	5	.6	.7	8.0
	1927	5	.7	.7	8.7
	1928	1	.2	.2	8.8
	1929	3	.4	.4	9.2
	1930	6	.7	.7	9.9
	1931	15	1.8	1.9	11.8
	1932	5	.6	.6	12.4
	1933	4	.5	.5	13.0
	1934	6	.8	.8	13.7
	1935	5	.6	.6	14.3
	1936	9	1.1	1.1	15.5
	1937	10	1.3	1.3	16.7
	1938	8	1.0	1.0	17.8
	1939	7	.8	.8	18.6
	1940	15	1.9	1.9	20.5
	1941	7	.9	.9	21.5
	1942	10	1.3	1.3	22.7
	1943	16	2.0	2.0	24.7
	1944	16	2.0	2.0	26.7
	1945	12	1.5	1.5	28.2
	1946	12	1.5	1.6	29.8
	1947	13	1.7	1.7	31.5
	1948	22	2.7	2.8	34.2
	1949	14	1.8	1.8	36.0
	1950	21	2.6	2.6	38.6
	1951	12	1.5	1.5	40.1
	1952	20	2.5	2.6	42.6
	1953	16	1.9	2.0	44.6
	1954	12	1.4	1.4	46.1
	1955	19	2.4	2.4	48.5
	1956	19	2.4	2.4	50.9
	1957	20	2.4	2.5	53.3
	1958	20	2.5	2.5	55.9

QI6 **YEAR BORN** (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1959	26	3.2	3.2	59.1
	1960	15	1.8	1.8	60.9
	1961	25	3.2	3.2	64.1
	1962	14	1.8	1.8	65.9
	1963	25	3.1	3.1	69.1
	1964	17	2.1	2.2	71.2
	1965	17	2.1	2.1	73.3
	1966	16	2.1	2.1	75.4
	1967	17	2.1	2.1	77.5
	1968	17	2.1	2.1	79.7
	1969	12	1.5	1.5	81.2
	1970	28	3.4	3.5	84.7
	1971	15	1.9	1.9	86.6
	1972	13	1.6	1.6	88.1
	1973	11	1.4	1.4	89.5
	1974	22	2.7	2.7	92.3
	1975	12	1.5	1.5	93.8
	1976	13	1.6	1.6	95.4
	1977	9	1.1	1.2	96.6
	1978	23	2.9	2.9	99.5
	1979	4	.5	.5	100.0
RA	9999	7	.9	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 796 Missing cases 7

AGE AGE OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	17	4	.5	.5	.5
	18	23	2.9	2.9	3.4
	19	9	1.1	1.2	4.6
	20	13	1.6	1.6	6.2
	21	12	1.5	1.5	7.7
	22	22	2.7	2.7	10.5
	23	11	1.4	1.4	11.9
	24	13	1.6	1.6	13.4
	25	15	1.9	1.9	15.3
	26	28	3.4	3.5	18.8
	27	12	1.5	1.5	20.3
	28	17	2.1	2.1	22.5
	29	17	2.1	2.1	24.6
	30	16	2.1	2.1	26.7
	31	17	2.1	2.1	28.8
	32	17	2.1	2.2	30.9
	33	25	3.1	3.1	34.1
	34	14	1.8	1.8	35.9
	35	25	3.2	3.2	39.1
	36	15	1.8	1.8	40.9
	37	26	3.2	3.2	44.1
	38	20	2.5	2.5	46.7
	39	20	2.4	2.5	49.1
	40	19	2.4	2.4	51.5
	41	19	2.4	2.4	53.9
	42	12	1.4	1.4	55.4
	43	16	1.9	2.0	57.4
	44	20	2.5	2.6	59.9
	45	12	1.5	1.5	61.4
	46	21	2.6	2.6	64.0
	47	14	1.8	1.8	65.8
	48	22	2.7	2.8	68.5
	49	13	1.7	1.7	70.2
	50	12	1.5	1.6	71.8
	51	12	1.5	1.5	73.3
	52	16	2.0	2.0	75.3
	53	16	2.0	2.0	77.3
	54	10	1.3	1.3	78.5
	55	7	.9	.9	79.5
	56	15	1.9	1.9	81.4
	57	7	.8	.8	82.2
	58	8	1.0	1.0	83.3
	59	10	1.3	1.3	84.5
	60	9	1.1	1.1	85.7
	61	5	.6	.6	86.3
	62	6	.8	.8	87.0
	63	4	.5	.5	87.6
	64	5	.6	.6	88.2
	65	15	1.8	1.9	90.1
	66	6	.7	.7	90.8
	67	3	.4	.4	91.2

AGE **AGE OF RESPONDENT** (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	68	1	.2	.2	91.3
	69	5	.7	.7	92.0
	70	5	.6	.7	92.6
	71	5	.6	.6	93.3
	72	8	1.0	1.0	94.2
	73	5	.6	.6	94.9
	74	6	.8	.8	95.6
	75	2	.3	.3	95.9
	76	4	.5	.5	96.4
	77	5	.6	.6	97.0
	78	5	.7	.7	97.6
	79	4	.4	.4	98.1
	80	4	.5	.5	98.6
	81	1	.2	.2	98.7
	82	2	.2	.2	99.0
	83	1	.2	.2	99.1
	84	3	.3	.3	99.5
	85	3	.3	.3	99.8
	86	1	.1	.1	99.9
	87	0	.0	.0	99.9
	89	1	.1	.1	100.0
	99	7	.9	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 796 Missing cases 7

QI10 **NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD**

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Live alone	1	89	11.0	11.1	11.1
	2	285	35.5	35.6	46.6
	3	149	18.5	18.6	65.2
	4	156	19.4	19.5	84.7
	5	74	9.2	9.3	93.9
	6	30	3.7	3.7	97.7
	7	13	1.7	1.7	99.3
	8	1	.1	.1	99.5
	9	2	.3	.3	99.8
	10	2	.2	.2	100.0
RA	99	2	.3	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 801 Missing cases 2

QI10A NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HH UNDER 18

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	415	51.7	58.3	58.3
	1	99	12.3	13.8	72.1
	2	119	14.8	16.7	88.9
	3	56	6.9	7.8	96.7
	4	15	1.8	2.0	98.7
	5	6	.8	.9	99.6
	6	1	.1	.2	99.7
	7	2	.2	.3	100.0
	.	91	11.3	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 712 Missing cases 91

QI14 NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTRIB TO INCOME

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	199	24.7	25.7	25.7
	2	468	58.3	60.5	86.1
	3	81	10.1	10.5	96.6
	4	17	2.2	2.3	98.9
	5	3	.4	.4	99.3
	7	4	.5	.6	99.8
	9	1	.2	.2	100.0
DK	88	10	1.2	Missing	
RA	99	20	2.4	Missing	
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 774 Missing cases 29

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

Certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, and to aid interpretations of the variables used in this survey to summarize multi-variable composites, such as the respondent's employment status or household size. In this Appendix, the variables are operationally defined, and the SPSS-PC statements are presented which were used to construct each variable. The distributions for these variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

AGE Age of respondent in years (uncollapsed). This variable was constructed by subtracting the respondent's year of birth from 1996. Those who refused to give their year of birth were assigned a value of 99 and defined as missing.

```
COMPUTE AGE = 1996 - QI6.
IF (QI6 = 8888 OR QI6 = 9999)AGE = 99.
MISSING VALUES AGE (99).
VARIABLE LABELS AGE 'AGE OF RESPONDENT'.
FORMAT AGE (F2.0).
```

AGEMD Age of respondent in years, collapsed into 6 midpoint categories. This variable recodes AGE so that 18 through 24 year olds are in group 1, 25 through 34 year olds are in group 2, 35 through 44 year olds are in group 3, 45 through 54 year olds are in group 4, 55 through 64 year olds are in group 5, and those 65 and older are in group 6. Those refusing to give their ages were assigned to category 99.

```
COMPUTE AGEMD=AGE.
RECODE AGEMD(LO THRU 24=1) (25 THRU 34=2) (35 THRU 44=3) (45 THRU 54=4)
           (55 THRU 64=5) (65 THRU 98=6) (SYSMIS=99).
MISSING VALUES AGEMD(99).
VARIABLE LABELS AGEMD 'AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS AGEMD 1 '18 - 24' 2 '25 - 34' 3 '35 - 44' 4 '45 - 54'
                   5 '55 - 64' 6 '65 AND OLDER'.
FORMAT AGEMD (F2.0).
```

RACE Respondent's self-reported racial or ethnic background. The original variable I8 was recoded into White and Black, and the remaining individuals are combined into an 'other' category.

```
COMPUTE RACE = QI8.
RECODE RACE (1=1) (3=2) (2,4,5 THRU 7=3) (8=9).
MISSING VALUES RACE (9).
VARIABLE LABELS RACE 'RACE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS RACE 1 'WHITE' 2 'BLACK' 3 'OTHER'.
FORMAT RACE (F1.0).
```

GENDER Gender of respondent. This variable is merely the I15 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the datafile users.

```
COMPUTE GENDER = QI15.
VARIABLE LABELS GENDER 'GENDER OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS GENDER 1 'MALE' 2 'FEMALE'.
FORMAT GENDER (F1.0).
```

EDUC Educational level of respondent. This variable is merely the I7 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE EDUC = QI7.
RECODE EDUC (88,99=99).
MISSING VALUES EDUC (99).
VARIABLE LABELS EDUC 'EDUCATION OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS EDUC  10 'LESS THAN HS' 11 'SOME HS' 12 'HS GRADUATE'
                   13 'SOME TECH SCHOOL' 14 'TECH SCHOOL GRAD'
                   15 'SOME COLLEGE' 16 'COLLEGE GRADUATE'
                   17 'POST GRAD/PROF DEG' 18 'OTHER'.
FORMAT EDUC (F2.0).
```

WKSTATUS Respondent's employment status. This variable was constructed from the working variables D3, D3A, and D3B1 through D3B4 and is prioritized so that those respondents who have more than one status, for example, women who have a part time job and who are housewives, are assigned to the working category status as opposed to the housewife (or retiree, student...) category. Fulltime workers are in WKSTATUS value 1; parttime workers are in WKSTATUS value 2; those who are unemployed are in WKSTATUS value 3; individuals who are students and retirees and do not have paying jobs are in WKSTATUS values 4 and 5, respectively. Individuals who are homemakers and who do have have paying jobs outside the home are in WKSTATUS value 6.

```
COMPUTE WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QD3 = 1 AND QD3A <=2)WKSTATUS = QD3A.
IF (QD3 <> 1 AND QD3B4 = 1)WKSTATUS = 6.
IF (QD3 <> 1 AND QD3B1 = 1)WKSTATUS = 5.
IF (QD3 <> 1 AND QD3B3 = 1)WKSTATUS = 4.
IF (QD3 <> 1 AND QD3B2 = 1)WKSTATUS = 3.
MISSING VALUES WKSTATUS (9).
VARIABLE LABELS WKSTATUS 'WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS  WKSTATUS  1 'WORKED FULL TIME' 2 'WORKED PART TIME'
        3 'UNEMPLOYED' 4 'STUDENT' 5 'RETIRED' 6 'HOMEMAKER'.
FORMAT WKSTATUS (F1.0).
```

MARSTAT Marital status of respondent. This variable is merely the I5 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE MARSTAT = QI5.
RECODE MARSTAT (8,9=9).
MISSING VALUES MARSTAT (9).
VARIABLE LABELS MARSTAT 'MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS MARSTAT 1 'MARRIED' 2 'SINGLE' 3 'DIVORCED'
      4 'SEPARATED' 5 'WIDOWED'.
FORMAT MARSTAT (F1.0).
```

HHCOMP This variable is constructed from the marital status of the respondent and the number of children reported living in the household. Respondents who were married, and had children living in the home were assigned a value of 1. Those who were married, and had no children living in the home were assigned a value of 2. Individuals who were divorced, separated, widowed, or single, and who had children in the home were assigned a value of 3. Singles without children were assigned a 4.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QI5.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QI10A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (3,4,5 = 2)/TEMPVAR2 (SYSMIS=0).
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND (TEMPVAR2 =0))HHCOMP = 2.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 1.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 4.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 3.
IF (TEMPVAR GE 6)HHCOMP = 9.
IF (TEMPVAR2 GE 88)HHCOMP = 9.
MISSING VALUES HHCOMP (9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHCOMP 'HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION'.
VALUE LABELS HHCOMP 1 'MARRIED, KIDS' 2 'MARRIED, NO KIDS' 3 'SINGLE PARENT'
             4 'SINGLE, NO KIDS'.
FORMAT TEMPVAR HHCOMP (F2.0).
```

HHSIZE The total number of people reported to be living in the household. This variable is derived from I10, and recoded so that the value 3 represents households with 3 or 4 persons living in the household, and value 4 represents those households in which more than 4 persons live.

```
COMPUTE HHSIZE = QI10.
RECODE HHSIZE (3,4 = 3)(5 THRU 30 = 4)(88,99 = 9).
MISSING VALUES HHSIZE (9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHSIZE 'HOUSEHOLD SIZE'.
VALUE LABELS HHSIZE 1 'ONE PERSON' 2 'TWO PEOPLE' 3 '3 OR 4 PEOPLE'
    4 '5 OR MORE PEOPLE'.
FORMAT HHSIZE (F1.0).
```

NADULTS The number of adult members living in the respondent's household, including him/her self. This variable was constructed by taking the total number of individuals living in the household (I10), and subtracting the total number of children (18 or younger) reported to be living in the household (I10A). Since this variable was used in the construction of the weighting variable, the few missing cases were assigned to the 1 category.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QI10A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (88,98,99,SYSMIS = 0).
COMPUTE NADULTS = QI10 - TEMPVAR.
IF (QI10 GE 88)NADULTS = 1.
VARIABLE LABELS NADULTS 'NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD'.
FORMAT NADULTS (F2.0).
```

NKIDS The number of household members who are under 18 years of age. This variable is merely the I10A variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE NKIDS = QI10A.
RECODE NKIDS (98, SYSMIS = 0)(88,99 = 99).
MISSING VALUE NKIDS(99).
VARIABLE LABELS NKIDS 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD'.
FORMAT NKIDS (F1.0).
```

INCOME Reported household income level for 1995. This variable represents a composite of questions I12 through I12B. The categories of INCOME are those under I12A and I12B.

```
COMPUTE INCOME = 99.
RECODE QI12A (1=8)(2=9)(3=10)(4=11)(5=12)(6=13)(8=88)(9=99)/QI12B (8=88)(9=99).
IF (QI12 = 1)INCOME = QI12A.
IF (QI12 = 2)INCOME = QI12B.
RECODE INCOME (88=99).
MISSING VALUES INCOME(99).
VARIABLE LABELS INCOME 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME'.
VALUE LABELS INCOME 1 'UNDER $5,000' 2 '$5 TO 10,000' 3 '$10 TO 15,000'
          4 '$15 TO 20,000' 5 '$20 TO 25,000' 6 '$25 TO 30,000'
          7 '$30 TO 35,000' 8 '$35 TO 40,000' 9 '$40 TO 50,000'
          10 '$50 TO 60,000' 11 '$60 TO 70,000' 12 '$70 TO 80,000'
          13 'MORE THAN $80,000'
FORMAT INCOME (F2.0).
```

HHWKSTAT Head of household's employment status. The variable is set equal to WKSTATUS if I11 is 1, that is, the respondent contributed most to the household income. If someone else contributed most to the household income, HHWKSTAT is calculated in the same way as WKSTATUS except using the variables I11A, I11A1, and I11A2A through I11A2D.

```
COMPUTE HHWKSTAT = 9.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QI11.
RECODE TEMPVAR (SYSMIS=1).
IF (QI11A = 1 AND QI11A1 <=2)HHWKSTAT = QI11A1.
IF (QI11A <> 1 AND QI11A2D = 1)HHWKSTAT = 6.
IF (QI11A <> 1 AND QI11A2A = 1)HHWKSTAT = 5.
IF (QI11A <> 1 AND QI11A2C = 1)HHWKSTAT = 4.
IF (QI11A <> 1 AND QI11A2B = 1)HHWKSTAT = 3.
MISSING VALUES HHWKSTAT (9).
IF (TEMPVAR = 1 AND NOT MISSING(WKSTATUS))HHWKSTAT=WKSTATUS.
VARIABLE LABELS HHWKSTAT 'HOUSEHOLD WORK STATUS'.
VALUE LABELS HHWKSTAT 1 'WORKED FULL TIME' 2 'WORKED PART TIME' 3 'UNEMPLOYED'
        4 'STUDENT' 5 'RETIRED' 6 'HOMEMAKER'.
FORMAT HHWKSTAT (F1.0).
```

CITY City where the respondent lives. This is a recoded version of zip code, so it is only an approximation of actual city of residence.

```
COMPUTE CITY = 3.
IF (QI2 = 55401 OR QI2 = 55402 OR QI2 = 55403 OR QI2 = 55404 OR QI2 = 55405
OR QI2 = 55406 OR QI2 = 55407 OR QI2 = 55408 OR QI2 = 55409 OR QI2 = 55410
OR QI2 = 55411 OR QI2 = 55412 OR QI2 = 55413 OR QI2 = 55414 OR QI2 = 55415
OR QI2 = 55417 OR QI2 = 55418 OR QI2 = 55419 OR QI2 = 55454 OR QI2 = 55455
OR QI2 = 55440) CITY=1.
IF (QI2 = 55101 OR QI2 = 55102 OR QI2 = 55103 OR QI2 = 55104 OR QI2 = 55105
OR QI2 = 55106 OR QI2 = 55107 OR QI2 = 55108 OR QI2 = 55116 OR QI2 = 55117)
CITY=2.
IF (QI2=88888 OR QI2=99999) CITY=9.
MISSING VALUES CITY (9).
VARIABLE LABELS CITY 'LOCATION OF RESIDENT'.
VALUE LABELS CITY 1 'MINNEAPOLIS' 2 'ST PAUL' 3 'OTHER'.
FORMAT CITY (F1.0).
```

COUNTY County in which the respondent reports living. COUNTY is an unrecoded duplicate of question F4.

```
COMPUTE COUNTY = QF4.
RECODE COUNTY (8=9).
MISSING VALUES COUNTY (9).
VARIABLE LABELS COUNTY 'COUNTY OF RESIDENCE'.
VALUE LABELS COUNTY 1 'ANOKA' 2 'CARVER' 3 'DAKOTA' 4 'HENNEPIN' 5 'RAMSEY'
  6 'SCOTT' 7 'WASHINGTON'.
FORMAT COUNTY (F2.0).
```

WGHT

Case-weighting factor to adjust for household size and county bias in the final sample of completed interviews. This variable weights each respondent's representation in the sample according to the number of adult members living in the household, with the purpose being to downweight respondents living in one-adult households, and upweight those living in two or more person households. At the same time, it weights the respondent's representation in the sample by county of residence, with the purpose being to upweight Hennepin and Ramsey counties and downweight the other five counties.

The weighting factor was derived by looking at a crosstabulation of NADULTS in UNWEIGHTED form, and making the following computation separately for each county:

VALUE		FREQUENCY (n)		PRODUCT
1	x	n	=	x
2	x	n	=	nn
3	x	n	=	nnn
4	x	n	=	nnnn
5	x	n	=	nnnnn
6	x	n	=	nnnnnn
		SUM		nnnnnnnnn

Weighting factor for Anoka County = total sample size (803) * true population proportion (.0942)/sum of NADULTS (187).

Weighting factor for Carver County = total sample size (803) * true population proportion (.0190)/sum of NADULTS (57).

Weighting factor for Dakota County = total sample size (803) * true population proportion (.1122)/sum of NADULTS (204).

Weighting factor for Hennepin County = total sample size (803) * true population proportion (.4787)/sum of NADULTS (629).

Weighting factor for Ramsey County = total sample size (803) * true population proportion (.2176)/sum of NADULTS (319).

Weighting factor for Scott County = total sample size (803) * true population proportion (.0221)/sum of NADULTS (50).

Weighting factor for Washington County = total sample size (803) * true population proportion (.0562)/sum of NADULTS (131).

Each respondent is assigned a case weight by multiplying his/her value of NADULTS by this weighting factor. This is accomplished in SPSS-PC by the following statements:

```
COMPUTE WGHT=0.
IF (COUNTY = 1) WEIGHT=(803*.0942/187)*NADULTS.
IF (COUNTY = 2) WEIGHT=(803*.0190/57)*NADULTS.
IF (COUNTY = 3) WEIGHT=(803*.1122/204)*NADULTS.
IF (COUNTY = 4) WEIGHT=(803*.4787/629)*NADULTS.
IF (COUNTY = 5) WEIGHT=(803*.2176/319)*NADULTS.
IF (COUNTY = 6) WEIGHT=(803*.0221/50)*NADULTS.
IF (COUNTY = 7) WEIGHT=(803*.0562/131)*NADULTS.
VARIABLE LABELS WGHT 'CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR'.
WEIGHT BY WGHT.
FORMAT WGHT (F17.16).
```

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

MDOC MASTER ID DATE OF COMPLETION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	102	4	.6	.6	.6
	104	11	1.3	1.3	1.9
	105	11	1.3	1.3	3.2
	106	9	1.1	1.1	4.2
	108	7	.8	.8	5.1
	109	10	1.3	1.3	6.3
	111	4	.5	.5	6.8
	112	11	1.3	1.3	8.1
	113	9	1.1	1.1	9.2
	116	3	.4	.4	9.6
	119	4	.5	.5	10.1
	121	11	1.3	1.3	11.4
	122	8	1.0	1.0	12.4
	123	13	1.7	1.7	14.1
	125	9	1.2	1.2	15.2
	126	24	2.9	2.9	18.2
	127	18	2.2	2.2	20.4
	128	24	3.0	3.0	23.3
	129	13	1.6	1.6	24.9
	130	31	3.8	3.8	28.8
	201	23	2.9	2.9	31.6
	202	37	4.6	4.6	36.2
	203	43	5.3	5.3	41.5
	205	20	2.5	2.5	44.0
	206	33	4.2	4.2	48.2
	208	38	4.7	4.7	52.9
	209	19	2.4	2.4	55.3
	210	30	3.7	3.7	59.0
	211	16	2.0	2.0	61.0
	212	9	1.1	1.1	62.1
	213	14	1.8	1.8	63.9
	215	21	2.6	2.6	66.5
	216	21	2.6	2.6	69.1
	217	38	4.8	4.8	73.9
	218	26	3.2	3.2	77.1
	219	12	1.5	1.5	78.6
	220	4	.5	.5	79.1
	222	1	.1	.1	79.2
	223	6	.7	.7	79.9
	224	7	.8	.8	80.8
	225	1	.2	.2	80.9
	226	2	.3	.3	81.2
	1126	21	2.6	2.6	83.8
	1127	7	.8	.8	84.6
	1201	8	1.0	1.0	85.6
	1202	21	2.6	2.6	88.2
	1203	20	2.5	2.5	90.6
	1204	10	1.3	1.3	91.9
	1205	23	2.8	2.8	94.7
	1207	6	.7	.7	95.4
	1208	4	.5	.5	95.9

MDOC MASTER ID DATE OF COMPLETION (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1209	4	.5	.5	96.4
	1210	2	.3	.3	96.7
	1211	7	.8	.8	97.6
	1212	7	.9	.9	98.5
	1214	3	.3	.3	98.8
	1216	1	.1	.1	98.9
	1217	4	.4	.4	99.4
	1219	5	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

MIID MASTER ID INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	2	10	1.3	1.3	1.3
	3	3	.4	.4	1.7
	4	11	1.4	1.4	3.1
	5	30	3.8	3.8	6.9
	6	21	2.6	2.6	9.5
	9	14	1.8	1.8	11.3
	10	21	2.6	2.6	13.9
	11	15	1.9	1.9	15.7
	13	56	6.9	6.9	22.7
	15	56	7.0	7.0	29.7
	16	58	7.2	7.2	36.9
	18	26	3.3	3.3	40.2
	19	24	3.0	3.0	43.2
	20	6	.8	.8	44.0
	21	30	3.8	3.8	47.8
	23	48	5.9	5.9	53.7
	24	72	9.0	9.0	62.7
	27	9	1.1	1.1	63.8
	28	2	.3	.3	64.0
	30	39	4.9	4.9	68.9
	31	42	5.3	5.3	74.1
	32	2	.2	.2	74.4
	33	10	1.2	1.2	75.6
	35	8	1.0	1.0	76.5
	36	2	.3	.3	76.8
	39	37	4.6	4.6	81.4
	40	22	2.8	2.8	84.1
	42	9	1.1	1.1	85.3
	43	32	4.0	4.0	89.3
	44	26	3.3	3.3	92.5
	45	46	5.8	5.8	98.3
	47	14	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

MLEN MASTER ID INTERVIEW LENGTH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	6	4	.5	.5	.5
	7	9	1.2	1.2	1.7
	8	23	2.9	2.9	4.6
	9	41	5.1	5.1	9.7
	10	61	7.5	7.5	17.3
	11	59	7.4	7.4	24.6
	12	77	9.6	9.6	34.2
	13	59	7.3	7.3	41.5
	14	75	9.3	9.3	50.9
	15	74	9.2	9.2	60.1
	16	74	9.3	9.3	69.3
	17	38	4.8	4.8	74.1
	18	43	5.3	5.3	79.4
	19	26	3.2	3.2	82.6
	20	30	3.8	3.8	86.4
	21	22	2.7	2.7	89.1
	22	9	1.2	1.2	90.2
	23	15	1.8	1.8	92.1
	24	15	1.9	1.9	93.9
	25	13	1.6	1.6	95.5
	26	7	.8	.8	96.4
	27	8	1.0	1.0	97.3
	28	2	.3	.3	97.6
	29	1	.2	.2	97.8
	30	4	.5	.5	98.3
	31	1	.2	.2	98.5
	33	3	.4	.4	98.9
	34	2	.3	.3	99.2
	35	1	.1	.1	99.3
	36	1	.2	.2	99.5
	38	1	.2	.2	99.6
	40	1	.2	.2	99.8
	41	1	.1	.1	99.8
	60	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

MMONIT MASTER ID MONITORED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	1	153	19.1	19.1	19.1
No	2	650	80.9	80.9	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

MRCON MASTER ID REFUSAL CONVERSION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	1	54	6.7	6.7	6.7
No	2	749	93.3	93.3	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

CCONT CATI NUMBER OF CONTACTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	312	38.8	38.8	38.8
	2	124	15.4	15.4	54.2
	3	88	11.0	11.0	65.2
	4	59	7.3	7.3	72.5
	5	47	5.8	5.8	78.3
	6	36	4.5	4.5	82.8
	7	31	3.9	3.9	86.7
	8	24	3.0	3.0	89.7
	9	16	2.0	2.0	91.7
	10	12	1.5	1.5	93.2
	11	15	1.9	1.9	95.0
	12	9	1.1	1.1	96.2
	13	2	.2	.2	96.4
	14	6	.8	.8	97.2
	15	3	.3	.3	97.6
	16	4	.5	.5	98.1
	18	1	.2	.2	98.2
	19	1	.1	.1	98.3
	20	3	.4	.4	98.7
	21	1	.2	.2	98.9
	22	2	.3	.3	99.2
	23	1	.2	.2	99.3
	27	1	.1	.1	99.4
	29	2	.2	.2	99.6
	30	2	.2	.2	99.8
	39	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	803	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 803 Missing cases 0

APPENDIX E

ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS

Appendix E contains brief explanations for the contact record disposition categories, and copies of the administrative forms used in TCAS'96. There were two primary administrative forms: the contact record with callback/ refusal forms on the back, and the introduction. Contact records were used to record the actual date and time of each attempted contact with a household, the interviewer ID, and the final outcome (disposition) of each attempted contact.

CONTACT RECORD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

There were 10 possible disposition categories for each call that was made. A brief explanation for each of these disposition categories is presented below.

Disposition	Explanation
Completed	All questions in the interview schedule had been asked.
Partial	The interview schedule was started but not completed. In such a case, interviewers were instructed to schedule an appointment to finish the survey, and to fill out the appointment form on the back of the contact record. If a respondent declined to complete the interview, the refusal form was completed.
No answer/busy	All attempts during a shift had resulted in the phone ringing six times without being answered. If no one in a household could be contacted on a minimum of 6 separate shifts, the telephone number was eliminated from the sample.
Ans machine/left msg	Each time a household answering machine was reached, the interviewer left a message stating the nature of the survey and that we would be calling back. The message also suggested that the household call us to ensure their opinion could be included in the survey.
# disc/not working	The number was not in operation.
Not home phone	The number was not for a residential phone.
Phys/lang problem	Respondent had been selected but could not complete the interview because of a physical or language impairment (for example, illness, hearing impairment, or developmental disability).
Refusal and second refusal	Someone in the household declined to participate. The person who refused could have been any member of the household. Interviewers were instructed to complete the refusal form.
Callback	Contact had been made with someone in the household. Interviewers were instructed to suggest a more convenient time to call back and were to fill out the appropriate information on the back of the contact record.
Other	Reserved for contingencies not covered by the other dispositions, for example, no one over 18 living in household.

Callback time:

CONTACT RECORD (CATI SURVEY)
TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY - 1996

[ID# ___ ___ ___ ___]

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
No answer/busy	No answer/busy
Ans Machine/left msg	Ans Machine/left msg
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Phys/lang problem	Phys/lang problem
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other

INTERVIEWER:_____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
No answer/busy	No answer/busy
Ans Machine/left msg	Ans Machine/left msg
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Phys/lang problem	Phys/lang problem
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other

INTERVIEWER:_____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

(CODER USE ONLY)

ID ___ ___ ___ ___

REPAIR OPERATOR

(after 4 NAs or busy):

Dial 1-800-573-1311

Date: ___/___

I-ID ___ ___

Working	01
Not working	02
Business	03
Other (SPEC)	04

_____

_____

TIME START_____

TIME END_____

INTERVIEW IN MIN_____

INTERVIEWER ID#_____

SUPERVISOR:_____

EDITED: Y N BY:_____

CALLBACK FORM

	Date___/___	Date ___/___	Date___/___	Date___/___
Speak with resp in person?	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No
Respondent is:	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK
Respondent's name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Who arranged callback?	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else
Callback Time:	___:___	___:___	___:___	___:___
Date:	___/___	___/___	___/___	___/___
Was appointment:	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?
Was resp open/cooperative?	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK

Comments/Information: _____

_____

REFUSAL FORM

Respondent is: Female / Male

Was respondent person who refused? Yes / No

Person answering phone was: Female / Male

Did they seem very busy or inconvenienced? Yes / No / Uncertain

At what point was the interview terminated?_____

_____

_____

What reasons were given for refusal?_____

_____

_____

What arguments were employed by the interviewer?_____

_____

_____

Other comments or information:_____

_____

_____

BLUE

Introduction

TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 1996

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, transportation, and government.

C. I need to talk to the person in your household who is 18 or older, and had the most recent birthday.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS, SAY, "IT'S A METHOD OF RANDOMLY SELECTING PEOPLE WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD)

D. Your answers will be put with a lot of other people's, so you can't be identified in any way. If there are questions you don't care to answer, we'll skip over them. Okay, let's begin.

(INTERVIEWERS: HOUSEHOLD MEANS WHATEVER THE RESPONDENT THINKS IT MEANS.)

ANSWERING MACHINE MESSAGE:

This is _____ calling from the University of Minnesota. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, transportation, and government. Your household was selected to participate in our study, and we'll be calling you back another day. Or, to make sure your opinion is counted, you may call us at 627-4300. Thank you.

1996 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY

VERIFICATION SCRIPT

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. A few (days/weeks) ago we called and interviewed someone in your household. I'm calling to verify that a member of your household was interviewed on (DATE) by a member of our staff. Could I please speak with that person?

IF KNOWN/NEEDED: The person we interviewed is a (MALE/FEMALE) born in (YEAR).

WHEN CORRECT PERSON IS ON THE PHONE:

C. I'm just calling to verify that you were interviewed on (DATE) by one of our interviewers. The survey was about a number of topics such as quality of life, transportation, and government.

Do you recall this interview?

D. **WHEN VERIFIED:** Thank you very much!

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

All interviewers working for the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of policy.

All research projects conducted at MCSR have received approval from the University's Committee on the Rights of Human Subjects. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified.

Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals. Interviewers are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear in telephone interviews or see in a mail survey form. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information, whether it relates to the interview itself or to the respondent's home, family, and activities. This information is confidential and should not be discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

In addition, blank survey forms, survey questions, and other survey materials should not be distributed to or discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

I hereby agree to abide by the policy statements above, and in signing this statement I testify that I, in fact, agree to abide by and understand the contents of this statement. I also understand that if I fail to abide by the policies presented above, my actions constitute grounds for dismissal.

_____ _____

(Please print name here) (Please sign name here)

Date: _____